### THE

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### PACKER INJUNCTION

The motion to make the packing house injunction permanent will be made at Chicago on Dec. 16, before Judge Grosscup.

# CATTLE LEAVING ARIZONA

The continued draught in Arizona has caused the shipment of thousands of cattle from there. They have to seek pasturage elsewhere

### CREAMERY TRUST FORMING

Reports from the Northwest show that a new creamery trust is in prospect. Butter is up and rising, and the dairy people are getting good prices already for water sold as butter.

# CATTLE CAR SCARCITY

Cattlemen in many parts of the West cannot get cars for the haulage of their stock and many of them are driving them to more distant points or driving them to new pastures.

# LAWS FOR CATTLEMEN

The cattlemen of Colorado will ask the Legislature to combine the State sanitary, veterinary and branding boards into one body and to make a new set of laws to operate the joint body.

### MORE CATTLE MARKET SPACE

Toronto needs more cattle pens, and hence the aldermen are taking steps to secure 3½ acres more for cattle market extensions. The Property Committee now has the matter under advisement.

### THANKSGIVING DEER

Dealers are shipping venison to Milwaukee to help out the turkey for the Thanksgiving dinner, in view of the scarcity of holiday poultry in that section. The East took the best birds at high prices. As 4,000 deer were killed in New York State last season and the close season is now on, the East might ship some venison West in exchange for the turkeys.

### TEXAS BUYING PROVISIONS

The State Purchasing Agent of Texas is in the market for packing house products for all of the State institutions for nine months beginning Dec. 1, 1902. The bids were opened on Tuesday, 25th inst.

# TONS OF TURKEYS

More than 600,000 pounds of Thanksgiving turkeys passed through Utica, N. Y., alone for the New York and New England markets in forty-eight hours. Most of them were raised in St. Lawrence County.

# THE MARKET PULSE

The tone of last week's market was like this: Cattle market ruled dull; hogs steady; sheep scarce. Since then all of these conditions have improved considerably. Boxed meats are in good demand, with steam lard holding strong.

### LIVE PIGS FOR VOTES

The novel election charge is laid in Lennox, Canada. Votes were paid for with pigs. The elector went the "whole hog." In London, long ago, donations of pigs' feet were good vote winners. The Lennox voter wanted the live porker and swapped his vote for him.

### TEXAS MEAT BRANCHES

The report that Armour and Swift will establish a large number of distributing plants throughout Texas is based upon the fact that the big packing concerns named have just built a \$2,000,000 plant each at Fort Worth and that such distributing plants are necessary for the handling of their developing trade in Texas. They already have important branch houses in the "Lone Star" State. The joining of Cudahy's name in the report may be due to the fact that the Cudahy Packing Company has been a chief factor in the New Orleans and Gulf trade, and that it has to meet its old competitors by lining up in the new centers with a new set of branch houses for handling the factory's output.

### AMENDING ARGENTINE STOCK LAW

Cable from London on Thursday says: In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture, announced that the Argentine Government within the last day or two had introduced a bill bringing the live stock law to Argentina in correspondence with the British law gov-

# CUBA IMPORTS PROVISIONS

erning the inspection of cattle.

Cuba, during the month of June last, imported provisions from the following countries, valued at the following amounts:
Hams, United States \$42,996, Spain \$3,319, Germany \$139; lard, United States \$235,207, Spain \$1,068, England \$3,864; beef (fresh, canned and salt \$9,902) from United States only; pork (salt, fresh and bacon), from United States only \$59,573; mutton and beef products, United States, \$9,312; all others, \$1,750.

# ENGLAND WILL TAKE ARGENTINE CATTLE

Argentine may soon be able to ship her live cattle again to England. The republic has accepted the conditions imposed by the British Board of Agriculture. The conditions are these: (a) Argentine must adopt the British Diseases of Animals Act; (b) she must inspect her own stock and prevent the moving of infected animals from the districts in which they are located. This may mean the importation of Argentine cattle into England by next spring.

# A \$21,000,000 CATTLE SYNDICATE

Utah men are the principals in the \$21,-000,000 company just formed to buy 1,000,000 acres of land in Mexico. The men are: J. D. Wood, W. S. McCornick, F. J. Hagenbarth, H. C. Wood and Josiah Barnett. Associated with them is O. M. Stafford, a banker and capitalist of Cleveland.

It is the intention of the promoters of the enterprise to make this Mexican ranch a breeding ground for cattle and for this purpose they will place from 7,500 to 10,000 cows upon the land next season.

# IOWA FOOD LAW

The following is the Iowa food law as it relates to our trades:

The dairy commissioner is charged with the enforcement of all laws relating to dairy products. No provision is made for the administration of other food laws.

Mr. H. R. Wright, the dairy commissioner of Iowa, writes: "We need a more extended food law in this State and a statute giving the dairy commissioner or some appropriate officer authority and responsibility for the enforcement of the same."

### General Food Laws

Sec. 4979. Unlabeled poisons. Sec. 4980. Drugged liquors.

4981. Unwholesome provisions. If any person knowingly sell any kind of diseased, corrupt or unwholesome provisions, whether for meat or drink, without making the nature and condition of the same fully known to the buyer, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, or be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

4982. Adulterating food or liquors. If any person adulterate for the purpose of sale any substance intended for food, or any wine, spirituous, malt or other liquor intended for drinking, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, and the articles so adulterated destroyed.

Sec. 4983. Drugs and medicines.

4984. Other adulteration. No person shall mix, color, stain or powder, or order or permit any other person to mix, color, stain, or powder, any article of food or confections with any ingredient or material so as to render the article injurious to health, with the intent that the same may be sold, and no person shall sell or offer for sale any such articles.

Sec. 4985. Injurious or fraudulent adulteration of drugs.

4986. Labeling. No person shall mix, color, stain or powder any article of food, drink or medicine, or any article which enters into the composition of food, drink or medicine, with any other ingredient or material, whether injurious to health or not, for the purpose of gain or profit, or sell or offer for sale the same, or order or permit any other person to sell or offer for sale any article so mixed, colored, stainer or powdered, unless the same be so manufactured, used or sold or offered for sale, under its true and appropriate name, and notice that the same is mixed or impure is marked, printed or stamped upon each package, roll, parcel or vessel containing the same, so as to be and remain at all times readily visible, or unless the person purchasing the same is fully informed by the seller of the true names of the ingredients (if other than such as are known by the common name thereof) of such articles at the time of making the sale thereof or offering to sell the same; but nothing in the section shall prevent the use of harmless coloring material used in coloring butter and

4987. Glucose; skimmed-milk cheese; oleomargarine. No person shall mix any glucose or grape sugar with syrup or sugar intended for human food, or shall mix or mingle any glucose or grape sugar with any article, without distinctly marking, stamping or labeling

the article or the package containing the same with the true and appropriate name of such article, and the percentage in which glucose or grape sugar enters into its composition. Nor shall any person sell or offer for sale, or permit to be sold or offered for sale, any such food, into the composition of which glucose or grape sugar has entered, without at the same time informing the buyer of the fact, and the proportion in which glucose or grape sugar has entered into the composition.

4988. Penalty. Any person violating any provision of the four preceding sections shall, for the first offense, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars; for the second offense, not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than thirty days; for the third or any subsequent offense, not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.—Code 1897, pp. 1950-1952.

### Canned Goods

4994. Canned food-label. It shall be unlawful for any packer of or dealer in hermetically sealed, canned or preserved fruits, vegetables or other articles of food, not including canned or condensed milk or cream, to knowingly offer such canned or preserved articles for sale for consumption in this State, unless the cans or jars which contain the same shall bear the name, address and place of business of the person, firm or corporation that canned or packed the articles so offered, or the name of the wholesale dealer in the State who sells or offers the same for sale, together, in all cases, with the name of the State, city, town or village, where the same were packed plainly written thereon, preceded by the words 'packed at." Such name, address and place of business shall be plainly printed on the label, together with a mark or term indicating clearly the grade or quality of the articles contained therein.

4995. Soaked goods. All packers of and dealers in soaked goods, or goods put up from products dried or cured before canning, shall, in addition to complying with the provision of the preceding section, cause to be plainly branded on the face of the label in legible type, one-half of an inch in height and three-eighths of an inch in width, the word "gooked".

4996. Penalty. Any packer or dealer who shall violate any of the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for each offense in the case of retail dealers, and in case of wholesale dealers or packers, not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense.

4997. "Packer" or "dealer" defined. The terms "packer" and "dealer," as used in the three preceding sections, shall include any firm or corporation doing business as a dealer in or packer of the articles mentioned therein.

4998. Information by board of health. It shall be the duty of any board of health, cognizant of any violation of the provisions of the four preceding sections, to inform the county attorney, whose duty it shall be to institute proceedings against any person who is charged with a violation of such provisions, and in case of a conviction he shall receive 25 per cent. of the fines actually collected in addition to

any salary otherwise provided for.—Code 1897, pp. 1953-1954.

4984a. (1) Additions of Injurious ingredients.

### Dairy Products

2515. Appointment of dairy commisisoner; milk tests: records. On or before the first day of April of each even-numbered year the governor shall appoint a dairy commissioner, who shall have a practical knowledge of and experience in the manufacture of dairy products and hold his office for two years from the first day of May following his appointment, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, subject to removal by the governor for inefficiency, neglect or violation of duty. He shall give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, with sureties to be approved by and filed with the secretary of state. He shall keep on hand a supply of standard test tubes or bottles and milk measures or pipettes adapted for use by each milk testing machine, the manufacturers or dealers of which have filed with the dairy commissioner a certificate from the director of the Iowa agricultural experiment station, which shall certify that said milk testing machine, when properly and correctly operated, will produce accurate measurements of butter fat and furnish to any person or corporation desiring the same for testing milk one such tube or bottle, and such milk measure or pipette for each factory, of the kind adapted for the machine operated therein, upon request therefor, certifying it to be accurate, reliable and standard, placing thereon the letter "D. C." as a permanent mark, the tubes or bottles and pipettes to be furnished at the actual cost thereof. He shall have and keep an office in the capitol and preserve therein all correspondence, documents, records and property of the state pertaining thereto, and may, when necessary, employ an office deputy at a salary of ten hundred dollars per year; the dairy commissioner may also appoint, upon the recommendation of the president of the Iowa State college of agriculture and mechanic arts, the director of the Iowa experiment station and the professor of dairying, one assistant, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the dairy commisioner, and who shall receive a salary of ten hundred dollars per year, and said deputy and assistant of the dairy commissioner shall be allowed, in addition to their salaries, actual and necessary traveling expenses when in the performance of their official duties, said expenses to be itemized, verified under oath, and when audited and approved by the executive council to be paid upon warrants of the State auditor upon the State treasurer, provided, that expenidtures shall not exceed the appropriation made for the dairy commissioner's office. During his term of office he shall hold no other official position nor any ship in any state educational institution, and on or before the first day of November shall annual report to the governor, which shall contain a detailed account of all his doings as commissioner, and the receipts and disbursements of his office since the preceding report, with such facts and statistics to the production, manufacture and sale of dairy products, with such suggestions as he public importance connected ay regard of therewith. In the conduct of his office, he shall have power to issue subpoenas for witnesses, enforce their attendance, and examine them under oath by him to be administered, such witnesses to be allowed fees as in justices' courts, to be paid by the commissioner

as part of the expensese of his office, and do such other acts and things as are necessary and proper in the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.—As amended by General Acts, 1900, ch. 85, sec. 1; Supplement to Code, 1902, p. 261.

2516. Imitation cheese or butter defined. Every article, substitute or compound save that produced from pure milk or cream from milk of cows, made in the semblance of or designed to be used for and in the place of butter, is imitation butter, and every article, substitute or compound, save that produced from pure milk or cream from milk of cows, made in the semblance of or designed to be used for and in the place of cheese, is imitation cheese. No one shall manufacture, have in his possession, offer to sell or sell, solicit or take orders for delivery, ship, consign or forward by any common carrier, public or private, and no common carrier shall knowingly receive or transport any such imitation butter or cheese, except in the manner and subject to the regulations in this chapter provided.

2517. Labeling of butter and cheese substitutes. A substitute for butter and cheese not having a yellow color nor colored in imitation of butter and cheese as prohibited in the next section, may be manufactured, kept in possession, offered for sale, sold, shipped, consigned or forwarded by common carriers, public or private, if each tub, firkin, box or other package in which the same is kept, offered for sale, sold, shipped, consigned or forwarded shall have branded, stamped or marked on the other side or top thereof in the English language, in a durable manner, the words "Substitute for butter" or "Substitute for cheese," as the case may be, the letters of the words to be not less than one inch in length by one-half inch in The defacing, erasure, canceling or removal of this brand or mark, with intent to mislead, deceive, or violate any provision of the chapter, is prohibited. Such substitute for butter or cheese may be kept, used or served as a food or for cooking in hotels, restaurants, lunch counters, boarding houses or other places of public entertainment only in case the proprietor or person in charge of such place shall display and keep constantly posted a card opposite each table or other place where the guests or others are served with the same, which card shall be white, at least ten or fourteen inches in size, the words, "Substitute for butter used here," or "Substitute for cheese used here," as the case may be, printed in black Roman letters of the same size as herein required to be placed upon the tubs, firkins, boxes or other package in which substitute for butter or chese is kept, and no other words or figures shall be printed thereon. No substitute for butter or cheese shall be offered for sale in the manufacturer's original package under the name of or for true butter or cheese made from the milk or cream of cows, nor shall any substitute for butter or cheese be offered for sale or sold unless the purchaser at the time was informed thereof, and, in addition, furnished with a statement in the English language in prominent type that the substance sold is such substitute, and giving the name and place of business of the Nothing berein contained, shall be so construed as to prohibit the trans-portation of imitation butter or cheese through and across the state.

(To be continued.)

### SHORTAGE OF LIVE STOCK AND MEAT IN GERMANY

(Specially Translated from The International Fleisher Zeitung for The National Provisioner.)

The second reading of the proposed tariff regulating the live stock and meat traffic in Germany occurred in the Reichstag recently. with Count Posadowski and Von Podbielski in the chair. The commission introduced the following rates for ratification: Cattle, sheep and hogs, 14.40 marks per double ctw.; meat, except bacon, 36 marks; cured and boiled meats, 48 marks; higher grades, 96 marks. A motion was made by Von Waugenheim to raise the rates to at least 18 marks for cattle, sheep and hogs and 45, 60 and 120 marks for meats; bacon to fetch 36 and lard, pork, fat and tallow 30 marks. Above rates are understood to be per double ctw. Farmers, it was admitted, were unable to supply the demand in Germany, the ratio of meat production being far behind that of increase in population. In 1873 there existed 48.8 head of live stock for every 100 inhabitants, as against 42.8 in 1900, equivalent to a decrease of 12.5 per cent. The average weight of hogs has increased fully 38.9 per cent, that of cattle 18.3 per cent; notwithstanding this fact, the ratio above referred to stands in favor of increase in population. Hogs are scarce right now all over the country. Butchers are at a loss for a source of supply. Pork stuff is accordingly high in price. Beef goes up in sympathy with pork and meat becomes an unknown quantity with a large class of people such as the laboring man. The average wages a healthy working man is able to earn in the Vogtland, Saxony, for instance, does not exceed 511 marks a year (\$130). Where is he to get his muscle food from when staple goods, such as the meats, are out of his reach? It was pointed out in the Assembly by the opposing party that the working man who would give his vote under existing conditions to an advocate of this high tariff policy would prove to be nothing short of a suicide to.himself and his family. This tariff means starvation for 100,000 fellow working men and a sure but lamentable road leading to a scrofulous and innervated proletariat.

The Minister of Agriculture, in referring to some caustic remarks of the Socialists leader, said that for veterinary reasons the exclusion of live stock on the frontiers must be upheld, Russia having exported into Germany, in 1901, 54,000 hogs, 25 of which had trichinas, 876 had fins. Fifty-four thousand animals in European Russia were affected, 57,000 had cholera, 400,000 head of cattle were diseased, etc. In reference to boric-acid preserved meats, he said that very little was consumed in Germany, scarcely 1/4 Kg. per head of population, France and Switzerland having taken the initiatory step in prohibiting its use. It is to be regretted that such a state of affairs exists, and we on this side of the big fish pond might well feel contented, notwithstanding high prices and sharp competition.

### TO BLOCK BOSTON'S SICK CATTLE

The dairy barns of Boston have for some time menaced the health of the live stock of New England. To stop this the Secretary of Agriculture has issued the following instructions:

First order: To the managers and agents of railroads and transportation companies of the United States, stockmen, and others:

the United States, stockmen, and others:
In accordance with Section 7 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled,
"An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," and with the act of Congress approved June 3, 1902, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, you are hereby notified that the contagious disease known as foot and mouth disease exists among animals in the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont, and that the cattle, sheep and other ruminants, and swine of said states have been exposed to the contagion of said disease; therefore

It is hereby ordered that to prevent the spread of the said disease from the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont into other states of foreign countries, and to aid in its eradication, no cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, or swine

shall be moved or be permitted to move from or across the territory of any one of the states above named into any other state or foreign country. Any person, company, or corporation violating this order will be proceeded against as provided for by the act of Congress above referred to.

It is hoped that all transportation companies, cattle shippers, and others interested in the welfare of our animal industry will coperate with the Department of Agriculture in enforcing this order, to the end that the restriction on traffic may have the desired effect and be removed in the shortest possible time.

JAMES WILSON,

The second order, numbered 100, is as fol-

Whereas, a highly contagious disease, known as foot and mouth disease, exists among cattle in the state of Massachusetts, and the routes of transportation possibly may have been contaminated, and in order to protect the export trade in live animals by preventing the exportation of animals which are diseased of which have been exposed to dis-

It is hereby ordered, That no cattle, sheep, or other ruminants or swine shall be permitted to be exported from the port of Boston until further orders.

JAMES WILSON.
Secretary.

This action will somewhat effect the shipments of cattle to Europe.

### TRICHINIASIS IN RYBNIK

A severe case of trichiniasis is reported from Rybnik, Germany. The whole family of Prudel, a farmer living in that vicinity, partook of the meat of their own slaughtering before the legal examination for trichinae was made, with fatal results to the mother and one son. Two more sons are not expected to live. Further reports state that the meat inspector, not knowing of the happenings in the Prudel family, declared the meat free from trichinae. The post mortem revealed the real cause of deaths.

### TRADE GLEANINGS

Puddy Bros., Toronto, Ont., Can., will erect a pork packing plant.

Swift & Company will erect a pork packing plant at Hamilton, Ont., Can.

The plant of Armour & Co. at Sioux City, Ia., recently burned, will be rebuilt at once.

R. F. Brainard, Pittsburg, Pa., is in Louisville, Ky., preparing to erect a packinghouse.

The Messick Tree Fertilizer Company,
Quincy, Ill., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by Henry L. Messick and others.

The Strength Food Company, New York, capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by H. P. Miller, R. R. Conklin and C. P. Rogers.

The Connecticut Fat Rendering and Fertilizing Company, New Haven, Conn., will increase capital by \$10,000, and will erect plant.

George R. Brown, secretary Board of Trade, Little Rock, Ark., is in correspondence with Missouri capitalists, who will erect soap plant there.

### NEW PACKING PLANT OPENS

The new plant at Denver, Col., owned by the Western Packing Company, will be opened in December. It will add to Denver's industry and prosperity.

# THE WAR ON PRIVATE CARS

The railroads desire to abolish the haulage of private refrigerator cars and, of course, to force the use of their own. This will have the effect of complicating freights and food prices. It may mean a ruining of millions of dollars worth of perishable products until the railroads have found out enough to build the right kind of cars for the right kinds of produce. The extent of the refrigerator car service is seen by the fact that about \$6,000,000 is annually paid for refrigerator car service at 1 cent per car per mile. That represents an enormous freight movement of this class. It means 600,000,000 car miles for an average carload of 20,000 pounds of perishable and cured freight.

# NEW PACKING HOUSE RATES IN TEXAS

The Railroad Commission of Texas has approved the application of the railroads for certain rates for packing house products. The approval is as follows:

Authority is hereby granted by the Railroad Commission for the adoption of the following rates for the transportation of the articles named, between stations on the Texas & Pacific Railway, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway of Texas and the International & Great Northern Railroad, including shipments passing from those on one to those on another of said lines:

On dressed beef, pork and mutton, in straight or mixed carloads, minimum weight 20,000 pounds per car, 10 cents per 100 pounds higher than the present rates on packing house products.

On mixed shipments of above articles and articles designated as packing house products, under commodity tariff No. 13—A, charges to be computed by employing actual weight at carload rate applying on each com-

modity, with minimum of 24,000 pounds per car. In case total weight of such mixed shipment does not reach 24,000 pounds, the balance to make up such minimum shall be assessed as packing house product rate.

### ANIMALS FOR BREEDING PURPOSES

Treasury Department, Nov. 14, 1902.

Sir: Referring to the circular of this department of June 22, 1899, No. 87 (T. D. 21298), regarding the free importation of cattle for breeding purposes, under the provisions of paragraph 473 of the act of July 24, 1897, I have to state that in cases where herd books are not printed, pedigree certificates stating the volume and failing to give the number of page, but otherwise correct, may be accepted for free entry of cattle embraced thereby, provided a sworn statement shall appear on the certificate of pedigree that the herd book in which the animal is recorded has not been, but is to be, printed. Respectfully, H. A. TAYLOR.

Acting Secretary. Collector of Customs, New York, N. Y.

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### SECRETARY MARTIN IN KANSAS CITY

Secretary C. F. Martin, of the National Livestock Association, is now located in the Coates House, Kansas City, where he is grappling with the details of the forthcoming convention of the association, which will be held there in January. This is what he says about the kind of people the live stock men are:

"I went over the situation at the stock yards to-day, and I must say that Kansas City is evidently going to give the convention the time of its life. I never witnessed such elaboration of plans for our entertainment. We did not have much done for us in Chicago, and Kansas City seems to be trying to make up for it. But it will be appreciated: the stockmen who come are all wealthy and have the money to spend, and they spend it, too. Why, at one of our conventions-just as a sample-one man brought his wife along and while there they placed an order for \$7,500 in household furnishings and the like with one firm for a new home they had just erected. That is the sort of people you are to have with you, and you are not wasting time in preparing a good time for

# CANADA'S CATTLE MUST REMAIN EXCLUDED

England will retain the embargo on Canadian cattle. Lieut-Gen. J. Winburn Laurie, M. P., of London, England, is authority for the statement. He says:

"It is utterly useless for Canada to try to have the embargo on Canadian cattle to England removed, for it will be impossible to succeed.

"No matter what Canada may do," Lieut-Gen. Laurie went on to say, "the embargo will remain. It will not make any difference that you should be able to show that there is not any disease among Canadian cattle."



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"Disease has spread in the past, and the manner in which the Board of Health has closed down on the farmers of the district in which disease was found and prevented them from sending any cattle to market for at least three months, meant ruin to the farmer.

"The English farmer must be protected. It is not sufficient, as many think in Canada, to kill the diseased animals. Every precaution must afterwards be taken to prevent the disease spreading, and the only way is to prevent the cattle from being moved from one place to another."

The beef killed in England is considered English beef and sold for English beef, and the English farmer gets charged with all disease brought into the country by foreign cattle. He has finally taken this drastic stand to protect the name of his own cattle and of their product.

# PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at under-mentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

| praces, compared with last | year, as  | lonows.   |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Nov. 1 to Nov. 19-         | 1902.     | 1901.     |
| Chicago                    | 455,000   | 515,000   |
| Kansas City                | 150,000   | 190,000   |
| Omaha                      | 90,000    | 110,000   |
| St. Louis                  | 90,000    | 98,000    |
| St. Joseph, Mo             | 75,000    | 117,000   |
| Indianapolis               | 74,000    | 113,000   |
| Milwaukee, Wis             | 11,000    | 15,000    |
| Cudahy, Wis                | 31,000    | 38,000    |
| Cincinnati                 | 30,000    | 38,000    |
| Ottumwa, Iowa              | 28,000    | 35,000    |
| Cedar Rapids, Ia           | 20,000    | 34,000    |
| Sioux City, Iowa           | 47,000    | 52,000    |
| St. Paul, Minn             | 40,000    | 42,000    |
| Louisville, Ky             | 30,000    | 26,000    |
| Cleveland, Ohio            | 27,000    | 24,000    |
| Detroit, Mich              | 13,000,   | 13,000    |
| Wichita, Kan               | 8,000     | 8,000     |
| Nebraska City, Neb         | 14,000    | 8,000     |
| Bloomington, Ill           | 3,000     | 7,200     |
| Marshalltown, Iowa         | 4,500     | 4,800     |
| Above and all other        | 1,305,000 | 1,545,000 |
|                            | -Price    | Current.  |
|                            |           |           |

### NEW MARKETS FOR FRENCH CATTLE

Consul Thornwell Haynes writes as follows from Rouen

"An article translated from L'Agriculture Nouvelle, Paris, October, 18, 1902, reads, in

part:
"'We have already called attention to the scarcity of meat in England and Germany and the continual increase of its price. Until the present, America has been able to offer meat at a reasonable price, but now that coun-

ry, too, is undergoing a crisis.
"But if there is a scarcity of cattle in England, Germany and the United States, there is in France, on the contrary, an increasing pro-duction not only in quantity but in quality. We ought, therefore, to take advatage of the

occasion offered.
"'For the exportation of horses, mules, beeves and pork, we are ready to respond to the needs of other countries.

"The exportation of bovines for the first

eight months of this and last year is significant. In 1901 there were 7,768 exported; in 1902, 12,209. The excess of fresh beef for the first eight months of 1902 was 17,000 metric quintals (3,747,820 pounds) over the corresponding period of 1901. Almost all of this, dead or alive, goes to Germany, by way of Switzerland.'

'The article closes by apealing to the Minister of Agriculture to aid the French pro-ducers by keeping them informed as to foreign markets, and by entering into negotiations with importing states concerning the entry of French cattle."

### RETURNED OR WITHDRAWN RENO-VATED BUTTER.

In regard to returned or withdrawn renovated butter, Commissioner Yerkes has made the following ruling:

All renovated butter returned to the factory should be noted on the report, Form 499, under a special heading written across the page as follows: "Special account of taxpaid renovated butter returned to the factory." The details to be given consist of quantity, date when, and name and address of the person from whom such lot is received.

The accounting of this renovated butter, whether sold again intact, destroyed, dumped for grease, or taken up in the material account to be worked over, should likewise be given under a special heading as follows: "Withdrawal of returned renovated butter." The details for each transaction consist of quantity, date when, and name of consignee, or manner disposed of.

When renovated butter which has been packed and tax paid, but not removed from the factory, is taken up in the material account, credit for such a transaction should be entered as an original one in the recapitulation on last page. This manner of disposing of the renovated butter should be done only in the presence of an internal revenue officer, and his certificate that he witnessed the destruction of the packages, as in the case of destroyed renovated butter returned to factory, should accompany the report.

### CHEWING FOOD ALL THE TIME

Commenting on the tremendous amount of food consumed on the average Atlantic liner nowadays, a writer in the Springfield Republican says: "At 8 comes the monumental breakfast; at 11 the deck steward fills up the comatose figures in the morgue with their beef tea from those thick, obese English cups; at 1 the magnanimous luncheon; at 5 the sleepers assaulted by the deck steward again; at 7



the awesome English dinner; at 9:30 a trifling lunch to ballast you for bed. Besides the barbaric mounds of sandwiches, olives, cheese, crackers, perpetually stare you in the face in the smoking room. Food, food, food; the sight and smell of it pursue the unwilling stomach in every corner of the place; food tasted, wasted, thrown away. There is one port hole on the steerage deck, from the galley apparently, which belches it forth in a continuous stream-half loaves of bread, great remnants of meat; we have left a trail of it across the Atlantic. If someone would only estimate the tons of wasted food which are annually thrown into the Atlantic or could calculate how much cheaper these steamship companies could give us our travel if they substituted plain, self respecting fare for this gilded gluttony, it would certainly be interesting and worth while.

### ANGORA MEAT BETTER THAN MUTTON

Angora wethers will dress out just about 50 per cent. of their gross weight on the average. If they are very fat the shrinkage will be considerably less than 50 per cent. If they are not fat the shrinkage will be something over 50 per cent. Of this shrinkage the green hide will weigh from eight to twelve pounds, according to the size of the goat and growth of fleece. The American public must realize sooner or later that prime Angora venison is a more nutritious meat than mutton. and not until then will the meat take its proper place in public estimation. Not till then will the public demand it under its true name. Not until then will the packers and butchers compete for Angora wethers at their true valuation in the market. Then, and not till then will the breeders and growers of Angora venison get what is rightfully due them for their wethers on foot."-Chicago Drovers' Journal.



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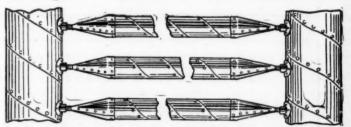
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### MAKING PACKINGHOUSES PAY FOR RAILROADS

Making the packing houses, the livestock and poultry interests, along with others, pay for the existing and the contemplated railroad improvements is a new proposition in industrial life. The roads do not ask the industries for the specific amount with which to pay for their extensions and betterment. They simply ask that the freight rates be increased about 12 per cent, over the present schedule. The reason for this, they frankly state, is to enable them to cover the extra costs of maintenance and equipment. In whatever form, it means the same thing. Take the refrigerator car end of it alone as affecting the packing houses. Last year over 600,-000,000 loaded refrigerator car miles were run. That means the haulage of 600,000 loaded refrigerator cars from Chicago to New York. If ten was the average tonnage, it meant 6,000,000 tons. The increased freight rate is 5c. per 100 pounds, or \$1 per ton, or \$6,000,-000 in crease on refrigerator car freights in a year. Add the other products. Let us figure a bit. The official statistics show that the official abattoirs kill about 6,000,000,000 pounds of hog products annually and about 5,000,000,000 pounds of fresh beef and beef products. The other 5,000,000,000 pounds unofficially killed need not be taken into account. The official abattoirs kill about 1,000,-000,000 pounds of mutton. That makes 12,-000,000,000 nounds of beef, hog and mutton products. Divide that by 100. The result is 120,000,000 units at 5c, each for 1,000 miles. Some travel 100 miles and some 2,500 miles. The total is an annual charge of \$6,000,000. The figures verify each other. But there is a proportion of the products of the 25,000,000 of sheep not estimated moved; of the unestimated 6,000,000 hogs and the 5,000,000 cattle left out. Then, again, fully half of the estimated \$500,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs sold in this country are transported. Add to this the livestock. The packing houses are jumped on for high meats. They must also build railroads for others.

### FRESH AND CURED MEATS

The weather has been against the fresh meat trade. It is a marked fact that it takes a cold fall to move fresh meats. The consumer will not buy during a siege of mild winter and autumn weather. The result has been a decided slump in trading. Carcass stuffs will not move. That reacts upon the market for live stock. The provision market is only affected sympathetically. Beef, mut-

ton and veal will not move even at the low prices asked for such meats recently. It is the weather. It will take a cold snap to give a better gait to the carcass meat trade and, of course, to the live stock market. Pork is governed by the cured meat trade and different conditions. It is a speculative product. Just now the "longs" are being shaken out, hogs are being urged to a cheaper basis for the future provision market, and to induce them to market. When the winter pack is well laid at around \$6 for hogs, both pork and hogs will rise, so will lard.

### HOGS AND LARD

The heavy run of hogs has been checked. There is not the supply to maintain it. The prices of provisions and lard took the hint and rose on the prospect of fewer hogs to come. The run of hogs last week showed a net loss of 191,000 at principal markets over the big influx of the week before. The run at leading markets thus far this week shows no tendency to increase over the normal supply. The future supply will come in spurts and drags until the winter pack is well laid down, but the general receipts will average short. After the New Year fairly opened there is every symptom of a steady rise in lard and pork products by easy stages, with intervening relapses, until the general market registers substantially higher than it now is. This view is based upon the supply and the estimated hogs to come.

### GULF PRODUCTS VIA GULF LINE

The natural result of the establishment of the two big packing plants at Fort Worth, Tex., by Armour and Swift will be the seeking of an outlet for the products by way of a gulf port. This has given rise to the rumor that there will be established from a Texas port a big line of steamers trading to Europe. These steamers will carry large refrigerator chambers. Whether the packing concerns interested will build the line and own it is not known. The facts when finally developed will more than probably show that packing house advice in the class of vessel and encouragement in the matter of freights will be sought and secured before any definite move is made. It may be stated, however, that refrigerator ships will ply from a Gulf port before very long, and that Fort Worth, New Orleans and Galveston meat and packing house products will be the chief freights for which the new vessels will cater. This new trans-Atlantic line for Southern and Southwestern products is the most important shipping and industrial development move made in many years. It means a new life for Texas, Kansas and the territory around each. Just when the new Gulf-Atlantic line to Europe will be put on is not settled, but its operation, it is understood, will begin probably by the middle of next year at latest.

# THE METAPHYSICAL VIEW OF TRADE

"Teach the young idea how to shoot" is an old maxim which is giving place to the newer one: "Teach the young idea how to think." This is an age of thought and of thinkers. It may be that business is the genius of this age, but it is an age of thinkers. The very exigencies of the case make it so. Our literature is full of dreamers. Men of affairs are deep, logical and thorough in mental action and find that physical effeminacy is a poor machine for healthful, sustained mental action. In grouping around them business associates, confidants and advisors the men of large affairs seek strong. clear, active minds of studious, thoughtful tendencies. The business problem is a logical proposition and it requires a strong, logical mental machine to ramify it and a strong one to maintain its action. This country is a nation of strong business thinkers and its hope is in the production of trained brains, capable of a sustained reasoning power.

# BRITAIN'S INCREASED LIVE. STOCK IMPORTATIONS

Live stock importations into Great Britain are increasing. The extra number comes chiefly from Ireland. The nine first months of 1902 show an increase of 232,315 head of cattle, 184,004 sheep and 39,900 hogs over the same period of last year. Great Britain has already imported more sheep in nine months of this year than she did during the whole of 1900 or in the twelve months of 1901, the figures to the end of September of this year being 868,120 head, as against 684,116 for the same period, and 847,218 for the whole of 1901. Ireland has benefited largely by the high prices of live stock. The hogs from across St. George's Channel are still arriving in large quantities in Great Britain. More than 422,000 hogs were imported to the end of September of this year, as against 382,168 for the same period of last year.

### TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE AND MEN

At a meeting of agriculturists, held recently at Aarhuus, Germany, Chief Veterinarian Bang related the occurrence of twelve fatal cases of tuberculosis in children, observed by Prof. Fibiger, of Copenhagen. Three of them were absolutely proven to be caused by infected milk, the bacilli having affected the alimentary canal only. The speaker attempted to show the fallacy of Prof. Robert Koch's theory, the non-transferability of tuberculosis from cattle to man and vice versa. Calves, ha went on, had been inoculated with tube culosis from children, and the results were the same; the calves showing affliction of tuberculosis in a very short time.

# The. National Provisioner

NEW YORK and CHICAGO & &

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### FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

### PROVISIONS

Chicago stocks estimated; 7,000 tes. lard; 1,250 bbls. new pork; 15,000 bbls. old pork; 3,750,000 pounds ribs. Hogs were 5c higher for the day. The products opened steady and soon strengthened a little. November delivery of lard was advanced fully 25 points in the morning, properly against "shorts." Bu morning, properly against "shorts." But cash lard is likely to react with the turn of the month

### COTTONSEED OIL

It is a narrow market, in that it takes very few bids to strengthen the price at any time, because the small stocks at the seaboard and the well sold ahead productions of the mills. In our opinion the market will be better determined when oil supplies can be moved forward promptly or when the railroads are less busy with miscellaneous freight. Moreover that the developments of demands and the course of other fat markets will be watched with a good deal of interest in the next few weeks. At present, in New York, prime yellow has 37c bid and 38c asked for spot and 36c bid, in one or two instances only, for all of the later deliveries, and 361/2@37 asked. But prices are likely to change at any moas there is only a special demand and some little feverishness on the small supplies. The mills, all over, still talk to 30c for crude, in tanks, and have made small sales at that, but bids are scarce over 29c.

### OLEO STEARINE

The last sale was at 12½c. for 150,000 ounds Philadelphia made. New York has 121/2c bid.

### TALLOW

Weekly contract deliveries made at 61/ac, basis of last sale. Some lots of city, hhds, still held at 61/2c. But refusals on other lots of city hhds. have been given at 6c., and not accepted. Chicago has sold prime packers at 6%,c, and city renderers there well sold up at 61/4 c.

### LAUGHING CATTLE TO DEATH

There is a motuary humorist in this country. He thinks that it will be pleasanter for cattle to drop in a laughing fit than to fall in a heap with a thud and a grunt. He proposes to give the bovines laughing gas and, in that way, to send them to a merry death. He thinks the moral and humane effect will be heightened if the steer rollicks up to the deadly blade and cavorts on a hilarious revel along the days until death robs the gas and the beast of its last grin and kick. Maybe. The propounder of this doctrine is Samuel Fox. This is how he explains his plan:

"The essential features of my plan," he said, "are means of getting the animals into place where the gas is to be administered, and then a device by which they will readily submit to the fumes. In the first place, there will be a runaway, as at present, but instead of leading directly to the slaughterers it will lead to a turntable. This will be provided with numerous exits, each leading into an asphyxiating room. On a circular platform inside the turntable men will stand armed with goads by which they will direct the animals into chutes leading to the place where the gas is to be administered.

"Suppose the animal to be a steer. It will be sent from the turntable into a small room filled with strong electric lights. It will be dazzled by the glare. After a few moments the lights will be turned off. This will confuse the animal still more. The side walls of the room will be drawn together by a special device which I have in mind, and right in front of the steer will be a small opening through which it will stick its head. A man concealed there will place over the steer's head a tight-fitting rubber bag, into one end of which the laughing gas will be led by means of a rubber tube from the big tank of gas previously prepared. A steer is a pretty large animal, and it will take longer to bring it under the influence of the nitrous oxide than it does a patient in a dentist's chair, but think what pain it will be spared! The animal will yield and then will be dragged through a door into the killing room. There it will be slaughtered in the ordinary way. It will feel no pain. The turntables and other machinery will be operated by electricity."

All sorts of expedients have been tried for alleviating animal pain at slaughter except the suffocation and electrocution methods,

both of which may give the animal lass pain but either is likely to injuriously affect the meat. The shotgun, the rifle, the spear, the pick axe, the common axe and the present method. None of them are satisfactory from a humanitarian standpoint. The animal must bleed and a suffocated animal will not, sufficiently. It is hard to get rid of the blow and the moan and the swoon in this gory business. The sharp knife of the Kosher butcher is the quickest over, barring lightning.

### -PATENTS

713,191. Mechanical Stoker.-Charles Allen, San Francisco, Cal. Filed July 30, 1901. Serial No. 70,290. 713,373. Horn-Fender.—Charles W. Allen,

Merriman, Neb. Filed March 25, 1902. Serial No. 99,875.

713,046. Process of Tanning Hide or Other Animal Tissues.—Otto P. Amend, New York. Filed April 18, 1902. Serial No. 103,580.

Winfield S. Brandt and Frank J. Root, Binghamton, N. Y. Filed June 24, 1901. Serial No. 65,755. 713,406. Washstand, Basin, Sink, etc.—Jas.

713,406. Washstand, Basin, Sink, etc.—Jas.
H. Danver, Pittsburg, Pa., assignor to Chas.
F. Arrott, Pittsburg, Pa. Filed Oct. 17, 1901. Serial No. 78,992.
713,292. Oil-Filter. — John D. Edwards, Weedsport, N. Y. Filed June 14, 1901. Serial No. 64,566.

713,218. Machine for Salting Meats.—Bal-thaser Hiller, St. Paul, Minn., assignor to Hiller Home Cure Meat Co., St. Paul, Minn. Filed March 17, 1902. Serial No. 98,575.

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# TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### WEIGHT, DRAINING AND SOAKING FOR CURE

Pieces should weigh 8 to 10 lbs. and in extra mess beef as near 8 lbs. as possible. Buttocks are packed 5 to 8 pieces per tierce and designated 5s, 6s, 7s and 8s, as the case may be, and weight, per tierce, 300 to 340 lbs. The pieces are rubbed with a mixture of 4 lbs. English salt, 2 lbs. sugar and 8 ounces saltpetre per 100 lbs., and tierces filled with 70-degree pickle in summer and 60-degree pickle in winter, shipped as soon as packed in winter and in 8 to 10 days in sum-

### Draining

When meats are cured, which can readily be determined both from touch and smell, the trier will "pull" in fresh meats and the smell thereon will be decidedly fresh also; one of the heaviest pieces can be plunged as in testing cheese and thus determined. When meats are left in pickle too long they become pickle-soaked and practically spoiled, as no amount of soaking will render them palatable again. The meats in this condition are dry and hard and extremely unpalatable. Knock in the bung, when meats are cured, and allow to drain a day or two; then take out and wipe and dust with powdered borax, covering thoroughly every part of the piece, allowing to remain thereon, however, just what will adhere thereto, but no more. Then dry, pack and head tight and place in cold storage until required, which may be three or four months. No meats should remain in pickle longer than necessary to thoroughly cure same.

### Soaking

should be conducted according to weight of pieces and strength of pickle used-12 to 24 hours-so as not to show sale streaks in smoking. The longer length of time is the most popular, in fresh water, of course. In the bottom of the soaking vat should be a rack, so as to prevent the lower layer of the meat from resting in whatever salt that precipitates. Keep it out of such when draining water off. This admits of a thorough draining of the lower layers. The proper period is 18 hours for a 50-day cure and 24 hours for a 70-day cure would be right. Judgment must be used, however, taking all conditions into consideration. Always pack meats at uniform weights as nearly as possible.

### -0 GOVERNMENT TESTING BORAX IN FEEDING

Dr. W. H. Wiley, the chief chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is making a practical test of the effect of borax and other substances when carried into the stomach on meats, ets. He is making these physiological tests upon twelve young men, volunteers. They are vigorous subjects. The young men will be fed free for twelve months or more by the Government. This test will furnish data in our treatment of Germany. Dr. Wiley says: "The best food obtainable will be furnished. The young men are clerks working for small salaries, and the item of free board will be a big one to them. They will get their food without cost for a year or more. The fare will not be lavish, but will be above that of the aver-

age boarding house, and will include all the vegetables and meats of the season. The young men who will submit to the experiment have taken oaths to abstain from all food not prepared by us, and I have confidence in them. Of course, it would not do to give their names. The experiments will be conducted by the Government to demonstrate what effect borax, salycilic acid, formaldehyde, benzoic acid, benzoate of soda, sulphurous acid and other chemicals used for preserving food stuffs have on the health of the consumers of such foods."

### OUR BEEF AND STOCK THROUGH BRITISH EYES

The Acting British Consul, the Hon. Thos. Erskine, at Chicago, has no nightmares over such pipe dreams as "beef mergers" and beef trusts." He knows better. In his report he says:

"A great deal has been written lately about the meat packers having formed, or being about to form, a trust or combine to enable them to do away with all competition and raise the price of meat, but it is highly improbable that the price of meat will be raised; in fact, the opposite is more likely. The price of meat is regulated by the demand, and if the price rises the demand falls off.

"The stock yards all over the States are open to all, and any one can buy what cattle he wants if he pays for them. There are slaughter houses at all these yards not controlled by the big meat packers, where butchers can have their animals killed, but few patronize them because they know they would not get their meat as cheaply as they do from the big packer, as the offal and byproducts would be a partial loss.

"The only person a trust could hurt would be the farmer, as it might set a price above which the trust would not go, but even without a combine the price varies largely according to whether the big packers will buy

"At the present time it is reported that a controlling company or trust is being formed in this trade by the three largest concerns interested. They have recently bought several other plants, some of which have acquired a reputation for their product, and will run these and have the benefit of the trade mark."

### INCREASED RATES ON DRESSED BEEF, ETC.

The heavy advance in freight rates, made last week by the railroad executive of the Central Freight and Trunk Lines, will affect cottonoil, corn and glucose, among other articles. The export rate is increased from 2c. to 16c. from Chicago to New York and 15c. to Philadelphia. These rates go into effect on Dec. 8. The tariff on dressed beef and export will be restored on Jan. 1, 1903. The export rates will be 30c. and the dressed beef rates raised from 40c. to 45c., as stated in this paper last week. The increased cost of operating the roads is the excuse given for the new tariffs.



### Drug Clerk to Chemist

I started in life by clerking, and my lot was cast in a drug store. Before I enrolled in the Chemistry Course, I made several attempts to educate myself, but with little success. As a result of my I.C.S. training, I have mastered chemistry to a degree that my highest ambitions had never pictured. Soon after taking up my Course, I was offered the position of chemist in charge of the laboratory of E. E. Bruce & Co., wholesale druggists, at a good salary, which has since been increased 45 per cent. I earnestly recommend the Schools to every struggling young man.

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# SWITS Premium Hams and Bacon

Three factors contribute very largely to the continued popularity of Swift's Premium Hams and Baconnamely, care in selection of stock, preparation of material, and final inspection before shipment, each step in the interesting journey from pens to market being supplemented by the best hygienic conditions, wherein cleanliness is the prevailing watchword.

After the careful selection of choice, sleek, and well-fed porkers, comes the dressing and handling by men of experience and quick action. This is followed by extreme watchfulness in curing and smoking, to insure that delicious and appetizing flavor that has made the "Premium Brand" renowned throughout the land. The final step is a rigid and separate inspection of each article by trained experts.

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# FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### A VALUABLE MACHINE

O. B. DeLong, Lansford, Pa., has recently put in a 27-inch bowl Buffalo Silent Cutter on trial. After giving it three months trial he says he would not take \$1,000 for it if he could not get another. He does his work in just one-quarter the time, saving fuel, saving time and labor, and it is entirely noiseless and never Butchers looking for a money maker out of order. should not fail to investigate these cutters. Hundreds of butchers are putting these machines in. A catalogue with lowest prices will be mailed by the manufacturers, John E. Smith's Sons Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

### HURFORD'S HOG HOIST

In this issue appears a cut of the Hurford rotary hog hoist, which has now been in extensive use for seven years, long enough for its merits to be well known. With this machine the saving in the items of bruised hams and labor is very great, fully equal to the saving of the piece of the machine inside of a year in plants of moderate size and much more in the large establishments. The absolute validity of Mr. Hurford's patent is guaranteed by the Patent Title & Guarantee Company, and also by the Union Surety and Guaranty Company, both of New York City. Any inquiries with regard to this machine may be addressed to the Famous Manufactur-ing Co., East Chicago, Ind.; O. P. Hurford, 244 Rialto Building, Chicago, or the Allbright Nell Company, 4013 Wenworth Ave., Chicago.

### 0 YORK MFG. CO. ORDERS.

Trenton, N. J .- A new ice plant is to be erected at this place, in time for next season's trade, by Messrs. Cook & Atchley. The plant is to be of 15

tons capacity.

Greenville, N. C.—R. Greene, of this place, is increasing his ice plant by the addition of a 10-ton

North Fork, W. Va.-The Flat Top Ice & Cold Storage Co. are rebuilding their plant, which was destroyed by fire some time since. They have given the order for the necessary repairs, which includes a new 15-ton ice making machine.

Canal Dover, Ohio.—The Dover Brewing Co. are increasing their ice plant in connection with their brewery, by the addition of a 30-ton plant.

East St. Louis, Ill .- A new ice plant is to be installed at this place known as the Queen City Ice & Cold Storage Co. Cape Charles, Va.—Messrs. Heckle & Kellogg in-

tend building a 15-ton ice plant.

Georgetown, S. C .- The York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., have received contract for increasing the ice plant of D. J. Crowley. The contract includes a 25-ton ice making machine and 10-ton freezing and distilling outfit,

Augusta, Ga.-The Augusta Brewing Co. have placed an order for one 50-ton brine tank and coils. Humboldt, Tenn.—Beare Bros., who operate an ice plant at this place, have placed an order for one 15-ton freezing and distilling system. Huntingdon, W. Va.—The West Virginia Brew-

ing Co., of this place, are doubling up the capacity of their brewery storage room, and have placed an order for the necessary direct expansion piping, also for re-piping their old storage room.

Brooklyn, N. Y .- The Bee Hive Hygeia Ice Co. have placed an order for one complete 25-ton plate freezing system to be installed in their plant at this

### -0-VILTER MFG. COMPANY ORDERS.

The Vilter Manufacturing Company; builders of refrigerating and ice-making machinery, Corliss engines, brewers' machinery and bottling outfits, Milwaukee, Wis., has recently closed contracts with the following parties:

Schermerhorn-Shotwell Co., Des Moines, Ia., one 20-ton refrigerating machine; Rock Island Brewing Co., Rock Island, Ill., 100-ton refrigerating machine; Cosmopolitan Hotel, New Orleans, La., 15-ton re-

frigerating and 3-ton ice plant; Standard Brewing New Castle, Pa., 80-ton refrigerating machine; Pittsburg Brewing Co., "Iron City Brewery," Pittsburg, Pa., one duplex 350-ton refrigerating machine; Fred. Sehring Brewing Co., Joliet, Ill., two 50-ton refrigerating machines; Middle-West Brewing Co., Joplin, Mo., 60-ton refrigerating machine; Middle-West Brewing Co., Joplin, Mo., 50-ton ice plant; New Kensington, Pa., 100-ton refrigerating machine and 25-ton ice plant; American Brewing Co., Bennett, Pa., one 100-ton refrigerating machine; Goenner & Co., Johnstown, Pa., 50-ton refrigerating ma-chine (2d order); American Candy Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 12-ton refrigerating machine; Oliver Chilled Plow Co., South Bend, Ind., two 13-ton refrigerating machines with 4-ton ice plant; Columbus Brew ing Co., Columbus, O., direct expansion ammonia piping; H. Annegers & Bro., Dayton, O., one am-monia condenser; Gutmann & Co., Chicago, Ill. (second order), 24x42 Corliss engine; Wausau Paper Mills, Brokaw, Wis., tandem compound, 15x 30x42 Corliss engine; Louisiana Central Lumber Co., Clarks, La., 24x48 Corliss engine; Wm. Henning, Vinegar Works, Chicago, Ill., 14x30 Corliss engine; Lamar Light & Water Co., Lamar, Mo., 16x30 Corliss engine; City Water & Light Department, Fort Atkinson, Wis., 18x36 Corliss engine; Ewart Building, Chicago, Ill., 20x42 Corliss engine; Co., Waukegan, Ill., twin 28x48 Cor-Warner Starch liss engine; Hilgen Mfg. Co., Cedarburg, Wis., 20x42 Corliss engine; Rock Island Sash & Door Works, Rock Island, Ill., 30x48 Corliss engine; American Candy Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 18x36 Corliss engine; Boland & Gschwind Co., Ltd., New Orliss engine; Boland & Co., Ltd., New Orliss engine; Bola leans, La., 20x42 Corliss engine; Boland & Gschwind Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La., 17x42 Corliss engine; Boland & Gschwind Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La., 22x42 Corliss engine.

### FRED W. WOLF CO. ORDERS

Isaac Leisy Brewing Co., Cleveland, O., 225-ton refrigerator and 60-ton ice making plant. Shermanhouse Hotel Co., Chicago, Ill., 6-ton refrigerating J. C. Semprez, Eagle Lake, Tex., 10-ton ice making plant. A. Dumser & Co., New Orleans, La., 6-ton refrigerating plant. T. G. Hartwell & Son, Mobile, Ala., 12-ton refrigerating and 2-ton ice making plant. Bent Mt. Apple & C. S. Co., Roanoke, Va., 12-ton refrigerating plant. Italy Water Co., Italy, Tex., 10-ton ice making plant. Eagle Brewing, Co., Chicago, Ill., 50-ton refrigerating plant. State Hospital for Insane, Nevada, Mo., 12-ton re-frigerator and 2-ton ice making plant. Sherman Oil & Cotton Co., Sherman, Tex., 50-ton refrigerating plant. Brownwood Ice & Light Co., Brownwood, National Biscuit Tex., 18-ton refrigerating plant. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 15-ton refrigerating plant. Hammond Mineral Water Co., Hammond, La., 12½. Carl Corper Brewing ton ice making plant. Chicago, Ill., 65-ton refrigerating plant. Buffalo Cotton Mills, Union, S. C., 40-ton ice making plant. Beaumont Ice, Light & Refrigerating Co., mont, Tex., 75-ton ice making plant. Chile Ice Co., Valparaiso, Chile, 30-ton ice making plant. Alamogordo Ice Factory, Alamogordo, N. M., 10-ton ice making plant. National Biscuit Co., Chicago, Ill., 40-ton refrigerating plant. R. H. Ware, Uniontown, Ala., 10-ton ice making plant. Duluth Brewing & Malting Co., Duluth, Minn., 50-ton refrigerating plant. W. D. Wade, Timpson, Tex., 10-ton ice making plant. Hope Ice & Coal Co., Hope, Ark., 10-ton ice making plant. Chas. Baumgartner, Brunswick, Ga., 20-ton refrigerating plant. Geo. Wiedemann Brewing Co., Newport, Ky., direct expansion piping for new stock house and 40-ton ice making plant. W. L. Orth, Yoakum, Tex., 10-ton ice making plant. The Empire Brewing Co., St. Louis, Mo., 30-ton ice making plant. The American Brewing Co., Pekin, Ill., 10-ton ice making plant. Brewing Co., Irwin, Pa., direct expansion piping for entire new brewery. Schwind Brewing Co., Dayton, Ohio, ammonia condensers. E. Porter Brewing ton, Onlo, ammonia condensers. Western Packing Co., Joliet, Ill., ammonia condensers. Western Packing Co., Denver, Col., 60,000 feet 1¼" direct expansion piping for entire new packinghouse. Parker-Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich., 6,000 feet direct expansion piping. The Crystal Ice & Storage Co., Waco, Tex., 5-ton ice making plant, and a large number of sundry orders.

### ORDER FOR OIL FILTERS

The Burt Manufacturing Company, of Akron, Ohio, have just closed a contract for four large Cross Oil Filters of special style for use on four new battleships now being built for the Government. In this connection they call attention to the fact that their Filters have now been adopted by ten different governments.

### ORDERS FOR HEATERS

The American Blower Company, of Detroit, Mich., has recently booked a number of large orders for heating apparatus, including plants for the Lackawanna Steel Company's Roll Shop at Buffalo, N. Y.; the Pittsburg Valve Foundry Construction Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Fox Typewriter Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., and the National Malleable Castings Co., at Sharon, Pa., also the entire drying apparatus for the new starch factory of Piel Bros., Indianapolis, Ind.

### NEW BOOKS OF TRAVEL

One of the most difficult of men to escape from is George H. Daniels. He has such an ingenious way of putting things touchin' on an' appertaining to his railroad that we newspaper chaps are simply bound to vield space to him whenever he demands it. His advertisements nearly always contain a newsy interest. His little books of travel are marvels. The Board of Education might do a great deal worse than adopt them officially for use in our schools, instead of such trash as "Goosey, Goosey, Gander," etc. They are not only works of art; they are educational and true. "We are advertised by our loving friends," this militant passenger agent quotes from Shakespeare. Each of our 500,000 public school children should have a copy of Four Track Series No. 14, entitled "Bronx Park." I suppose Mr. Daniels would supply the publication free.—From "On the Tib of the Tongue" column in the New York

A copy of the 52-page Illustrated Catalogue of the "Four-Track Series" will be sent free, upon receipt of a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New

### BRAIN FOOD IN ANIMAL'S THROAT

The "fool killer" is one thing. The "fool cure" is another. The American packinghouse chemist has found that the thyroid gland of animals beats fish for stimulating the weak brain of man. The lexicographer says of this gland that it is "a large and very vascular body, consisting chiefly of a congeries of blood vessels, but not provided with a duct or known to furnish any secretion, saddled upon the larnyx and upper part of the trachea. Its functions, if it has any, are unknown; it takes no part in respiration, though associated with the wind-pipe, and is apparently a vestigial organ, or the remains of some undetermined functional homologue of the lowest vertebrates. It is the seat of the disease known as goiter, being sometimes enormously enlarged."

Human genius has found a use for this extraordinary and superfluous part of the animal system. It is taken from the throats of animals slaughtered at the Chicago Stock Yards, is reduced to a drug and administered to young children whose brains are imperfectly developed. It is said to be a positive cure for "cretins," who, according to the Century Dictionary, are children of 14 or 15 years of age in a condition of imperfect mental and physical development arising from endemic causes among the inhabitants of Switzerland and Savoy, and it is declared that they can be kept in a healthy condition of mind and body so long as this substance is regularly administered to them. It is also freely used in institutions for the feebleminded, and is claimed to be the most effective brain tonic ever discovered.

# To Lard, Grease and Tallow Renderers . .

Has your lard a proper flavor? Has your lard a strong odor?

Are you obtaining the full yield from your stock?

Do you have trouble in settling, bleaching, deodorizing or stiffening your grease, tallow

Are you getting from your stock the highest grade you should?

Are you getting dark colored grease or tallow from good high grade stock?

want to obtain white grease from dark stock?

Are you getting all the grease, tallow or lard from your tankage?

Does your fertilizer heat when piled?

20 20 20

The above are but a few of many probwhich daily confront the renderer. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations we will give practical suggestions and advice, gained by many years of experience in the large packinghouses in this

Practical advice by a practical worker iven on these and other subjects in all its branches. Address

### THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

(LABORATORY DEPARTMEN Official Chemists of the New York Produce Exchange.

Produce Exchange

New York City

### CANADA A GOOD BUYER

Canadian imports from the United States continue to grow more rapidly than those from the United Kingdom, despite the legislation of 1897 in favor of products of the United Kingdom. In that year, it will be remembered, the Candian tariff laws and regulations were so adjusted as to give an immediate reduction, beginning with April, 1897, of 121/2 per cent. in tariff rates on imports from the United Kingdom, with a further provision that another 121/2 per cent. reduction should occur in 1898. In 1900 a still further reduction was made, making the total reduction of tariff rates in favor of merchandise from the United Kingdom 331-3 per cent. The official report of the trade and navigation of the Dominion of Canada, which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, includes a series of tables showing the imports for consumption from the United States, Great Britan and other countries, and the total imports for a long term of years. This shows that in the fiscal year 1896, the one immediately preceding the year in which the reduction of tariff in favor of products from Great Britain began, Canadian imports from Great Britain were \$32,979,742, and in 1902, \$49,206,062, an increase of \$16,226,320. In 1896 the Canadian imports from the United States were \$58,574,024, and in 1902, \$120,-814,750, an increase of \$62,240,726.

The actual increase in imports from Great Britain is \$16,226,320 and the actual increase in imports from the United States is \$62,240,-726. Considered by percentages, the imports into Canada from Great Britain show an increase of 53 per cent., while those from the United States show an increase of 107 per cent. since 1896.

# York Manufacturing (o.

York, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

ICE MAKING and REFRIGERATING MACHINERY and AMMONIA FITTINGS.—

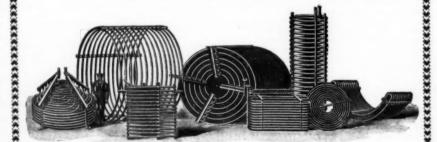
ESTIMATES FURNISHED. CONTRACTS EXECUTED.

and BRINE

Asbestos Paper and Packings. Mineral Wool. Trade Supplied.

ROBERT A. KEASBEY, 83 Warren Street, New York, and 13 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 

PIPE COILS AND BENDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION For Heating and Cooling.



THE WHITLOCK COIL PIPE CO.,

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ELMWOOD, NEAR HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Telegraph Address, Hartford.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

HAM TRIERS, HAM STRINGERS, BUTTER SPADES and a full line of CHEESE and BUTTER TRIERS

D. H. BURRELL & CO.; LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

### ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The creamery of George Harker, Dodgeville, Wis., was destroyed by fire.

The cheese factory of J. W. Skerrett, Knoxboro, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

The Banner Condensed Milk Company, Lake Mills, Wis., has been incorporated.

The Consumers' Ice Company, Jackson, Tenn., will double capacity of plant.

The Unadilla Forks Dairy Company, Unadilla Forks, N. Y., has been organized.

The North Side Sanitary Dairy Company, Allegheny, Pa., capital \$1,000, has been incorporated.

The Burr Oak Co-operative Creamery Company, Lima, Wis., capital \$3,000, has been incorporated.

The West Chester Cold Storage and Ice Company, West Chester, Pa., will increase capacity of plant.

The Co-operative Power and Butter Factory, New Era, Mich., has been organized by G. E. Dewey and G. C. Myers.

The Jarvis Terminal Cold Storage Company, Provost and Twelfth streets, Jersey City, N. J., has secured building permit to erect plant.

The Newark Independent Ice Company, 205 Orange street, Newark, N. J., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by B. F. Howell, J. S. Bell and G. Krueger.

The Crystal Ice Company, Washington, N. C., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by W. A. Blouet, W. E. Swindell, H. B. Mayo, W. Bragaw and C. B. Sterling.

### NEW MEAT AND STORAGE PLANT FOR CANADA

Consul General John L. Brittinger writes as follows from Montreal in regard to new plants to be built in Canada:

"The meat-packing firm of Swift & Company, of Chicago, recently purchased the property of the Fowler Canadian Company, at Hamilton. A new pork-packing plant is to be erected, which will be larger than any like establishment in the Dominion.

"Premier Peters, of Prince Edward Island, has announced an important agreement with a firm of Canadian and American capitalists, which insures for the island the most complete and modern outfit of cold-storage appliances that can be obtained. The capital of the company is \$1,000,000,000. It pledges itself to establish three cold-storage warehouses, one in each county, with a capacity

sufficient to handle all the animal and agricultural products of the island, and to do a certain amount of additional business for Nova Scotio and Newfoundland.

"It will further establish at Charlottetown canning factory, capable of handling all the fruit and vegetables of Prince Edward Island; and at the same place an immense pork-packing and meat-canning establishment, for the whole of the maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. It is bound to maintain and operate all the above for thirty years, to expend \$250,000 in the first year, and to pay annually \$40,000 in wages in Prince Edward Island alone. In return, the local government guarantees an issue of mortgage bonds, for which the company is to provide a sinking fund, and grants exemption from taxation, to have effect at once. Monopoly is to be permitted."

### TONS OF FROG LEGS

The frog farming business pays in Canada, it seems, and is on a large scale in the Province of Ontario. One frog farm in Ontario alone produced 5,000 pounds-21/2 tons-of dressed frog legs in one year. Most of them were shipped to the United States and sold at fancy prices.

Read The National Provisioner.

# GIFFORD BROS.

HUDSON, NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1814

CATALOGUE.

Ice Conveying Machinery



"WE HAVE USED PAPER FOR FIFTEEN YEARS"

SO SAY:

# Omaba Packing Company Pork and Beef Packers

So. OMAHA, NEB., Sept. 9th, 1902.

PROOF AGAINST WATER, ACIDS, ALKALIES, GASES, ETC.

> AIR-TIGHT, NON-POROUS.

> > ALWAYS PLIABLE

STANDARD PAINT Co., New York City.

Dear Strs:

We wish to say that we have used your P. & B. Paper on the last two lots of Refrigerator Cars we built, and after many years' service we find it in a splendid condition of preservation and believe that it is more impervious to moisture than any other Insulating Paper we have used.

We have used your 2-ply P. & B. Insulating Paper in our packing house for the past fifteen years and can subscribe to Yours truly,

OMAHA PACKING CO.

Our Giant and P. & B. Insulating Papers outlast all others, because they contain ingredients superior to anything used in other brands. Endorsed by experts for eighteen years. Send for booklet. Address Dopt. 1.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY

CHICAGO: 188-190 MADISON STREET

NEW YORK: 105 WILLIAM STREET

# PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cut., in tes., pork and beef by the bbl., or theree, and hogs by the cut.

Early Deliveries Substantially Lower.—Late Deliveries Very Well Sustained.—Large Receipts of and Lower Prices for Hogs.

The markets for the products have not been as much disturbed this week as most traders had expected for the time when the hogs began arriving freely. There have been days in the week when the supplies of the swine have been exceptionally large. They have done little more than to pull the prices of the products down a trifle, more particularly for pork and ribs on other than early deliveries. The November delivery of lard came down substantially in price, but this was more because of its relatively extreme price with the succeeding month and the approaching close of the delivery, and the December delivery of it went only a little lower, while the later months showed rather a firm look all through the weakness in the later deliveries, although they had slight fluctuations.

There appears to be an effort to get rid of cash stuff as promptly as possible, even by making material concession for it, while any lower prices for the November delivery leaves the market rates above those which prevail for the December delivery; in consideration of the fact that the nearer the winter deliveries the lower the range of prices existing, prompts the unloading of cash products as promptly as possible.

There is no question but that a bearish sentiment has been uppermost on many commodities with packers that could have prompt marketing. The coming down of the cash hog products has been associated with beef products. There has been a market effort to sell tallow and oleo stearine over the West and at substantially lower prices for the week. Whether the delayed, at least, merger of the packing interests, and doubts concerning an ultimate merger of them, as expressed in some reports this week, have had direct effects upon the hog products is doubtful. But it would seem as if beef fats, notably tallow and oleo stearine, had been pressed for sale at lower prices, partly by reason of the talk this week of the merger as improbable, and that possibly there has been an indirect influence over hog products through it.

The cattle, as well as the hog, supplies are increasing, and while it may be said that if a stock of the hog products is to be made at all it should be made from now on, yet the fact remains that a substantially coming down from late extreme prices would be in order, and is expected on the cash deliveries as the season advances, whatever temporary checks to it may start in an effort to squeeze "short"

In other words, most of the traders are expecting that the interest of the packers will be directed more to getting cattle and hog supplies upon a more reasonable basis as compared with that existing for the products, yet that there are likely to be frequent changes to a better range, but to be held temporarily and as against any outside speculative interest on the short side.

The cash buying of the hog products is of steadier volume than is ordinarily expected when feverish markets prevail. The fact of the matter is that hog products must be had because for the long time insufficient supplies held of them by the distributers in Europe and this country. Therefore, while there is some gain steadily in the stocks of the products at the West, yet it is not of the volume that would seem probable when the receipts

of hogs alone are taken into consideration. Many sources are seizing the opportunity to get pure lard on its larger packing and decidedly lower price, as against that held a little while since, because they actually need it, whatever they may think of an even more favorable market to them as the season advances. It is this somewhat urgent demand, however it may be in each case for moderate quantities, that prevents the full effect of hog supplies over stocks and prices.

supplies over stocks and prices.

The hog supplies are not showing quite as full weights as those of the previous week, but they are of better average than at this time last year, although much under the average weight of those of two years ago. They, however, are turning out more lard than had in many months, and in that respect the position is more inviting to buyers.

There is very little doing by speculators in the November or December deliveries, except in the way of covering conzects, and this movement is moderate; but the January and May deliveries of lard and the May delivery of pork are taken hold of more freely, the former by packers and the latter by scale. These late options are, of course, not as likely to be influenced in price by the immediate hog supplies as the earlier months, not even sympathetically with the latter, and it is considered altogether probable that the changes in prices for them will be of a more frequent and violent order than possible for the near deliveries. In other words, that while the impression is that on the whole the temper will be bearish that speculation has been of that intense order that it is not likely to be dismissed in the near future, but that as a "short" or "long" interest is made it will be worked against, whereby settled, secure conditions are not probable for a long while. For the first time in months lard was delivered on contracts with November.

In New York the English and other ship-

In New York the English and other shippers have bought Western steam lard quite freely at the late decline, taking 1,250 tcs. at \$10.72½@10.75, cost and freight. The Continent shippers have been buying refined lard moderately. The compound lard business is less active. The shippers of pork are quiet. The city cutters have lowered the prices of bellies, and now quote 12 lbs. average, loose pickled, at 11c., and 14 lbs. at 10¾c. Loose

hams and shoulders are about steady in price. Sales in New York for week, 1,500 tcs. Western steam lard at \$10.72½@10.75, cost and freight (compound lard at 7%@7%c), 360 tcs city steam lard at \$10.20@10.90; 11,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 11c.; 6,000 lbs. do., 14 lbs. average, at 11%c; 5,000 lbs. do., 10 lbs. average, at 111½@11½c.; green hams at 10½c.; green bellies at 10@10½c.; green bellies at 10@10½c.; green bellies at 10@10½c.; green ballies at 110% 10½c.; green ballies at 11% 250 bbls. meas pork at \$12@22.50; 100 bbls. family at \$19@19.25; 1,400 loose pickled hams at 11¾@12c.; 2,000 loose pickled shoulders at 8½@8%c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports for the week: 1,894 bbls. pork, 10,018,324 lbs. lard, 11,439,355 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 2,907 bbls. pork, 12,610,063 lbs. lard, 18,794,394 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Shippers have been light buyers, and the home demands have been of a moderate order, but with the small stocks prices are essentially as quoted in our previous re-

# YELLOW FEVER RULED THE PORK MARKET

A prominent Cincinnati, O., provision broker who has studied provision market symptoms and who is considered an expert on trading conditions, had the following to say about the recent weakness in lard and other hog products:

"Nothing has any permanent effect on the

provision market except yellow fever. Whenever vellow jack breaks out, look out for provisions to slide down hill at an alarming rate. The South buys an immense amount of provisions, but when the fever is about no one cares to eat, or do anything else except get to the piney woods, out of the reach of the infection. Therefore the provision market goes to pieces. Fortunately, since the Americans got control of Cuba, and forced the cleaning up of the Cuban cities, the breeding places of the fever, we have not been bothered by yellow fever in this country. If this state of affairs continues the cost of the Cuban war will be repaid by the advantage to the Southern cities, which formerly suffered from the plague."

### ANIMAL INDUSTRY IN SLAVONIA

Consul F. D. Chester writes from Budapest, October, 13, 1902:

The report of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Eszek, Slavonia, for the calendar year 1901 contains a full account of the animal industry and trade in the counties of Veröcze, Pozsega, and Szerem, which formed the old province of Slavonia. It appears that this industry is making powerful strides, and the provincial government of Crotia-Slavonia is doing everything possible to further its interests. Many animals of good quality are brought to the weekly and annual markets. In the district above defined, 98,697 head of cattle were sold, of which 7,000 were fattened and exported mainly to Vienna, Austria. In the same district, 36,274 sheep and 162,601 swine were sold, nearly 3,000 more than in the year 1900.

# SOUTHERN PORT FOR SOUTHERN PRODUCTS

The statement that the Western packers will put on a Gulf-Atlantic line of refrigerator ships from Galveston, Tex., or other Gulf ports to Europe is based on the fact that Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. are each building a \$2,000,000 packing plant at Fort Worth, and upon the further fact that these packers have large branches at New Orleans and Galveston. The commercial reasons for this port shipment are found in the fact that the shrinkage in the weight of cattle on long haulage is large. So, also, is the shrinkage in weight in the shipment of carcass meats. It is thought that the comparatively short railway shipments to Galveston would have a strong advantage over the roundabout and long haulage to New York City. Snow blocks will also be avoided.

# PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

A large number of memberships sold at \$500 each, some of which the Exchange bought in.

John R. Henitz was proposed for member-

ship.
New members: Thomas D. Beall, James G.
Herklotz, Thomas R. Keater, Robert W.
Speir, William E. Hahn.

Visitors: J. T. Kemp, Amsterdam, Holland; Frederick Hegel, Copenhagen; W. Hubert North, Cardiff; Howard Houlden, Henry Finkler, London; Gustav G. Albert, Hamburg; R. W. Macpherson, Alex. Shaw, Montreal; P. Lacoste, New Orleans; A. G. Rasquear, St. Louis; J. C. Thompson, Toronto.

### HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

### CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The general situation is much the same as that which characterized last week. There are but few natives in the last week. hands of the packers and branded receipts are also limited. Texas are also in short supply. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS—60 lb. and up, have moved in considerable volume. There are not many on hand and these offer from 141/4

to 14%c. BUTT-BRANDED STEERS—60 lb. and up

are not a strong factor. They range from 12½ to 12½c.
COLORADO STEERS—60 lb. and up, offer at 12c., but are not firmly sustained at the

TEXAS STEERS—60 lb. and up, are a dull factor both as to supply and demand. In some cases the former is not adequate to the latter. Prices range from 15 to 15½c. for

irst quality.

NATIVE COWS—55 lb. up, have sold at 12c. Light range from 10 to 10½c.

NATIVE BULLS are only a moderate fac-

tor. The price is 11c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market continues about the same as that of last week, the recently altered schedule seeming to exert but little influence. The tendncy is

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb., free of brands and grubs, are held at 91/sc. They are not selling to any great extent.

NO. 1 EXTREMES—25 to 40 lb., are strong

at 91/2c. BRANDED STEERS AND COWS—are an indifferent factor. They range from 8 to 9c.

flat.

NATIVE COWS—60 lb. and up, free of brands and grubs, range from 9% to 10c. and are well sustained at the price.

BULLS sell at from 9 to 9½c. flat. They have been in fair request.

CALFSKINS—8 to 15 lb., sell readily at from 11½ to 12c. There are not a great many available.

available.

NO. 1 KIPS—15 to 25 lb., are salable at 10½ to 10¾c. The quality of the offerings is deteriorating.

DEACONS—continue from 62½ to 85c. SLUNKS—25 to 35c. In good request. HORSE-HIDES—are in demand at \$3.15 to \$3.25, according to quality.

SHEEPSKNS.—The packer market is rather quiet, as is the country contemporary, though the latter continues fairly firm in the face of small offerings.

### BOSTON

Business continues depressed with tanners pursuing the waiting policy incidental to prospective lower prices.

BUFFS offer at from 9½ to 9%c. and are

practically without request.

### PHILADELPHIA

The market is depresed with no immediate prospect of more favorable conditions.

CITY STEERS—11½@12c.

COUNTRY STEERS—10½@11c. CITY COWS—9½@10c. COUNTRY COWS—9@9½c. BULLS-9@91/2c.

### NEW YORK

GREEN HIDES.-Last week's sales were GREEN HIDES.—Last week's sales were fairly large and exerted rather a bracing influence at least on certain classes of stock. CITY NATIVES.
CITY BUTT BRANDS.
CITY SIDE BRANDS.
CITY COWS.
CITY BULLS.

HORSEHIDES.

### SUMMARY

Recent activity in the packer market combined with a paucity of certain classes of

stock has had a somewhat strengthening influence. The country schedule, recently eased, does not seem to have excited many eased, does not seem to have excited many dealers to a point of operation which has been of very moderate volume. The Boston market has been practically stagnated and Philadelphia, which seems especially succeptible to depressing influences, has been very quiet. Recent operations in New York have exerted a somewhat invigorating effect, leaving the secret of the secret invigorating effect, leaving the secret invigoration of t ing that centre in a comparatively healthy condition.

### THE HIDE DUTY DISCUSSED

Congressman William C. Lovering, of Massachusetts, is going to ask Congress to pass drawback-on-hides bill next session. Other Congressmen, viz., Charles Q. Tirrell, of Massachusetts, and D. J. Foster, of Vermont, also advocate the taking off of the duty on hides.

### ANIMAL HAIR

There is in Germany a large manufacture of brushes, felt, upholstery and toys, which consumes vast quantities of bristles and the hair of various wild animals, such as hares, antelopes, deer, etc. A specialty of great importance in this line is the hair used for making wigs, beards, etc., for dolls and mechanical toys, the supply of which now comes

### CARROLL S. PAGE. HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Shee Polts, Tallow, Benes.

Weel Puller and Tallow Renderer.

### JULES BOUDIN

Commission Merchant EXPORTER.

HIDES AND SKINS

2530 Barrarcks

NEW ORLEANS. LA

from Australasia. There is no duty on these materials, and if there is any available supply of them in the United States, at prices which can compete with those which prevail here, there ought to be in Germany a ready and permanent market. The subject might profitably be investigated on the spot by an expert familiar with qualities, values and conditions of supply. conditions of supply.

### FAVOR HIDE AND FOODSTUFF CHANGES

The general trend of Congressional conten-The general trend of Congressional contention is non-interference with the tariff so as not to open up general tariff revision. The tinkering elements in New England and elsewhere seem to favor changes in the hide and foodstuffs schedules. Whether they will be left to independent action on the floor or be billed off in course remains to be seen. There killed off in caucus remains to be seen. There will be tariff talk.

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.-The market conditions have hardly changed for the week. There was a sale of 50 hhds. city for export at the close of the previous week at 61/2. But the little shipping demand was from a special point and called for a distinct grade. There was no other export demand. The quality of the tallow is pregimping to improve as usual with tallow is beginning to improve, an advancing season, and particularly now as the fat supplies are somewhat better in as the fat supplies are somewhat better in quality. It is claimed by some of the soap-makers that they are able to buy some of the accumulated stocks of city at 6c., although open offers to sell at that price do not prevail. Unquestionably the soapmakers are very indifferent over the offers of tallow supplies, and that so far as concerns our general soapmaking demands they are of a very reserved order. The impression among most buyers is that the future is too uncertain to risk loading up with supplies of fats, particularly as manufactured goods are selling at a narrower profit than usual. Where raw materials are needed, substitutes for tallow are resorted to steadily in sufficient volume materials are needed, substitutes for tailow are resorted to steadily in sufficient volume to narrow the wants of tailow, the supplies of which, therefore, accumulate and prove a little burdensome. The compound makers are picking up the nice grades of tailow, and for these the market may be called fairly steady. But there is no marked life to the city of the steady of the steady of the steady of the steady. situation and it is clearly one over which the disposition is to await developments of the next two or three weeks for general fat markets. There is an impression that with the large hog receipts, and the freer cattle suplarge hog receipts, and the freer cattle sup-plies, that the sentiment of the packing in-terests must be bearish, that in the event of that development that the compound lard business, as well as of other manufactured goods, must suffer in volume until the mar-kets are straightened out; that in that event that there must be even more careful buy-

that there must be even more careful buying of raw materials.

Unquestionably there is a feeling among
buyers all around to fight hard over current
prices for all fats, as with the belief that
with the advancing season conditions must
be more in their favor. Therefore the significance of speculation as it may develop in
the pure layd market, and the effect it will the pure lard market, and the effect it will have on the associated fat markets and the disposition to wait for clearer ideas

disposition to wait for clearer ideas.

The country made is arriving very moderately and holds to about the prices of the previous week. It is closely bought up. There have been sales for the week of 185.000 pounds, in lots, at 6½ @6½, as to quality. There are kettle lots bringing up to 7½. Edible tallow is ranging from 7½ @7¾, but

Edible tallow is ranging from 7½@7¾, but the offering here is so small that the situa-

tion is somewhat nominal.

The London sale on Wednesday was unchanged, with 1,000 to 2,000 casks offered

and one-quarter sold.

It must be understood that, despite the sale of city noted for export, that it would

be impossible to sell more than a limited quantity at the price, and as some special source wanted it. Indeed, we heard of no export demand this week, except from the one source. The general market prices in Europe would not permit an important trading thence upon our markets within at least of the asking prices.

The Western markets have been depressed, not only for tallow, but oleo stearine, where there is a disposition to find buyers, no mat-ter, seemingly, how low the prices, and where prime packers' tallow is now quoted at 6%c. in tanks and 6%@7c. in tierces. In considering the situation of the tallow market, it must be remarked that, despite

the disposition in this country to await the effects of incoming larger fat supplies, that the statistical situation of Europe is enthe statistical situation of Europe is en-couraging to firm prices there, and that, al-though Europe cannot buy at our current prices, that our markets may reach a point some time in the near future when Europe may feel like trading here to make up the deficiency there in importations of Australian and La Platta tallow.

But the fact that tallow has weakened more at the West this week than at Eastern markets may mean that they have better in markets may mean that they have better in-formation there than here as to the possibili-ties of the merger of the packing interests not taking place, although we think just now that there is more of a desire of our city melters to get bids for the tallow, and which would seem to imply that there may be a good deal in the late newspaper reports of doubtful merging of packing interests. doubtful merging of packing interests.

As tallow had accumulated largely in New

York from slack demands, and had been held in some degree indifferent of bids for it, with the impression, probably, that a merger would help to protect its value, the traders reason the unsettled market conditions, on the current reports concerning it, would naturally follow.

OLEO STEARINE .- The time is approaching when the Eastern makers will begin making accumulations, as most of the deliveries on contracts will run out this month. There on contracts will run out this month. There are now sellers of December delivery at a decline. Over the West there is steady addition to the supply. The market is confronted with apathetic interest on the part of buyers everywhere, as the compound makers feel that values have been strained for some time and that accumulations of the product time, and that accumulations of the product and the near approach to the time for inand the near approach to the time for in-creased supplies of fat, on better condition of cattle, will not enable pressers to be so independent in views over prices as they have been for many months. Moreover, the com-pound makers feel that the pure lard market has a doubtful future and that it is more likely to come down in price at a near future period, and that they should be careful in figuring over raw materials for the market of the compounds, particularly as they feel

that the raw materials cost too much money as against the prices they are able to get for compound lard. The nominal market is about 13@13½c, per pound here for December delivery. At this writing it could be brought from Chicago at 13½c,, with a sale of 150,000 pounds in Chicago at 13c. Our local pressers will have a good deal to sell in the near future. There are reports that Chicago is offering to sell some lots as low as 12½c,, and that there are sellers in New York for December and January at 13c.

LATER.—Sales of 150,000 lbs. out of town make have been made in New York at a dethat the raw materials cost too much money

make have been made in New York at a de-

cline to 12½c. LARD STEARINE.—The Continent refined lard makers here want a little, but there is no urgent demand anywhere, neither is there much of a stock. Quotations are 12@124e., with 12c. bid for the city made.

OLEO OIL.-Rotterdam is still very careful in buying; general market conditions are quiet, although the disposition is to hold firmly the prices quoted for some time. Rotterdam quoted at 69 forms, with small sales. New York prices are: Choice, 12@12½c, per pound; No. 2, 9½@10c.; No. 3, 8½c., and qualities inferior at 7½c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—There is suf-

ficient demand from Europe to keep offerings well sold ahead. There is a wide difference of opinion as to prices, ranging from 6 to 7c.,

to cover qualities.
GREASE.—General market conditions are not satisfactory, as buyers are cautious and not satisfactory, as buyers are cautious and the feeling among soapmakers, pressers and foreign sources is to get clearer ideas of the near future fat situations, while most of them entertain bearish sentiments. Nominal prices are: "A" white quoted at 7½@7½; "B" white at 6½; bone at 5½@5¾; house at 5½@5¾; yellow at 5½%. At Chicago prices are: For "A" white, 7 asked; "B" white at 6½; house at 5½; yellow at 5½; brown at 5. brown at 5.

GREASE STEARINE is supported in price more because the stock is small and the production is light because of the cost of grease and moderate sale for the oil. Yellow quoted at 5½ 65½ c., and white at 6½ 67 c. Sales of 125,000 pounds yellow, on p. t.

PALM OIL.—Most of the late arrivals have gone to the soapmakers direct. There is not much of a supply of red, and it is quoted at 5½ 65¾ on spot. It would cost 5½ 65¾ to lay down here, and as the bare cost of it. Next month's shipments, therefore, are at about 5½ 65½. Layers in a jobbing way at 6c. and for arrival at 5¾ c.

about 53%@5½. Layers in a jobbing way at 6c. and for arrival at 5½c. COCOANUT OIL.—Ceylon, for immediate delivery, is not over plenty and commands 6½@63½. It is quoted for shipments in the winter months at 6½@63½. Cochin is selling moderately, and quoted at 8@83½. On spot, 7¾, to arrive in November and December, and 7@7½ for January to March arrival. PEANUT OIL.—Our domestic peanut crop being large, there are hopes that an increasing business will be done in the oil, which at present has a moderate sale, and is quoted at

present has a moderate sale, and is quoted at 5½.25%c. per pound.

LARD OIL.—The stocks are more of scat(Continued on page 31).

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COTTONSEED OIL. **OLIVE OIL FOOTS.** 

# COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Asso-ciation, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, ears, which are the prices at the mills.

Continued Strong Conditions Because of Well Sold Up Supplies and Hindered Transpor-

There are market symptoms of a strong character working against ordinary influences. the fact that the lard mar-In other words, ket has been shaken up a little in the past week to lower prices has had practically no influence with cotton oil prices and, partly, because of the difficulty in getting the ordinary supplies of the oil, in the great rush of mis-cellaneous freight forward, and the inability of the railroads to handle the oil promptly. Moreover, there has been a short interest in the cotton oil for the November delivery here the cotton oil for the November delivery here and at the West. This short interest would not be of an especial difficult character to satisfy if the oil was coming forward at all freely, but as it is with the indicated outlook, it causes sensitive conditions. Then, again, there is a good deal of the oil due the compound and soapmakers on November and December contracts, and there is great pressure upon the sellers of it to get the oil forward to the Western consuming centres. Indeed, some sellers find it almost impossible to make deliveries of the oil promptly. It is a condition of affairs which naturally strengthens the prices of the near deliveries, and it is assumed that because of the confident values on the near months that the later deliveries are in part influenced to firmness. It is hard, however, to understand why temporary conditions ever, to understand why temporary conditions alone should throw the confidence over the later months unless there are expectations that it will be a long while before burdensome supplies of the oil could be made by the mills supplies of the oil could be made by the mills or other sellers, and that consumption is likely to be brisk for an unlimited time ahead, by which the mills can continue independent in views over selling. There is no question but that there is a large, satisfactory volume of the oil sold ahead to January, and that no especially burdensome supply of it in the holding interests is at all probable to that time ing interests is at all probable to that time.

But from January along to the months covered by the producing season, there has not been a large quantity of the oil sold, and it would seem as if developments after the next few weeks would more decidedly determine the trading basis on these later months, what-

ever may take place in the near future.

There are traders with the opinion even the present spurty look to the oil mar-ket will have abatement just as soon as the railroad facilities for moving forward the oil are bettered, and the shorts have covered their November contracts. These people think that the coming month even may show reversed conditions of trading with some easing up of prices. They base their opinions upon the probabilities of the pure lard market, and with the expectations of lower prices in it think that there will be abated buying interin cotton oil by the compound makers. Therefore, that the mills, even though they have sold a good deal of the oil delivery next month, yet will have enough of it over from their productions to be somewhat urgent over selling it if demands fall off by reason of an

adverse pure lard market.

It is, however, a peculiar season, in the fact that speculators control more than usual leading specialties, such as corn and lard, that they are able to move them about at their pleasure, and that it may be a long time before they will loosen their grip of them. quite certain that the hog packers ought to be arranged, with the inducement, on the bear side of hog products, or in order to lay the new packing down upon a more favorable basis to them. Weak prices have prevailed for the hog products at times through the week. as the hog receipts have been large, and near deliveries of lard have come down substantially in price. It must be that the accumulations of the hog products are beginning in a substantial way on such hog receipts as have been had latterly, and although there are probably one-quarter fewer marketable hogs in the country than at this time last year; they are being rushed forward in order to take advantage of the current prices for them, while there is undoubtedly an enormous pig supply, which will be ready for the mar-

t with the new year.

A look ahead would seem to show that the general fat supplies of the country will be ample some time in the spring season. The nearer the later months it would seem to follow that buyers will become more cautious over taking fat supplies. Indeed, even now there are many buying sources which take fats, including cotton oil, only in quantities to get along with, being against making impor-tant accumulations of them.

The fact remains, however, that there has

been a sufficient business thus far from the Western compound and soapmakers, united to the moderate trading otherwise, to essentially use up the productions of the cotton oil, and it has become a question of the cotron oil, and it has become a question of the develop-ments in December and later months as to whether the supplies of the oil are to be as well bought up to productions, and with which the variations of the pure lard market

will have most influence.

There is no doubt but that the productions of the cotton oil are large, and that they will need even more of a trading than they had in the previous season to use them up at steady prices, no matter how confident the position at present. The point, however, is not lost sight of by the trade that the seed supply was earlier this year than in the previous sea-son, that it has been had thus far much more freely than then, and that if the larger productions of oil than then have been closely bought up that the mills are in fine shape to maintain strong prices. Moreover, it is con-sidered that the mills have made a good deal of money for the beginning of the season, and would naturally be in position to wait developments as concerns further demands. It may take, however, several weeks to right the position so that future productions and demands to them may be better gauged. deniably at present there is not enough oil to go round. The foreign markets take any surplus of the oil to be had at current strong prices for it, notwithstanding on open offers on this market they appear to be offish. The exports are materially ahead in volume of those of the previous season to this time. Then are also the late large wants of the compound and soapmakers to use up the current offerings and the trouble in getting the oil forward promptly, and the desire on the part of those people who had sold the Norember delivery ahead to cover their tracts.

The mills are as much excited in view over prices as the markets at the seaboard. In-deed, the mills, some of them, do not care to sell with guaranteed early deliveries, and are quoting an advance to 30c. for crude, in

tanks, at some short freight points.

With all of this strength in the cotton oil markets of the country, it is a fact that some other fats, and with which cotton oil usually sympathizes, are being pressed for sale and at lower prices. It is true that cotton oil, even at its current strong prices, is the cheapest of all the leading fats, yet usually a weak sentiment on miscellaneous fats pervades the entire list. As instances of the depression are the ranges of values this week for the beef fats. Prime packers' tallow in Chicago broke

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to 6% c. in tanks, or equal to 6% @7c. in tierces, or a decline of %c. within a fortnight, and in other grades of tallow they are correspondingly reduced. Then, again, oleo stearine, which was recently at 15c. per pound at Chicago, is now at 121/2c. per pound there, and rumors that it has sold as low as 121/2c., and there is an effort on the part of the packers to sell both products. This is due to the advancing season for freer supplies of heef fats, and the present very conservative feeling on the part of the compound makers in buying the raw materials. The point is that if the compound makers are conservative in one direction that they are likely at any time to display apathy all around. If it had not been for the enormous takings by the compound makers of cotton oil several weeks since, when they had a remarkably brisk business in the compound lard, and for deliveries up to January, the present strength for cotton oil would not have come about. Moreover, this cotton oil was bought ahead with the belief that the compound business would remain active, while within the last few days it has been falling off because of the disturbed and lower pure lard market.

The New Orleans market shows unwilling sellers of the cotton oil, and a very strong feeling prevailing. In New York there is marked indisposition to sell, and stronger bids are made, but more from one or two sources than at the close of the previous week. The Hull (England) market has not changed materially for the week; it is quoted at 22s. 3d.

The seed prices over the South have worked up from the recent decline because of the large takings by the mills, and they are now quoted at \$14@16 per ton.

New York has sold, up to this writing, 600 bbls. prime yellow, in lots, on the spot, at 36@36½c., and 500 bbls., do., at 37c.; 1,250 bbls., do., November, at 37c., now at 37c. bid. There were 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, December delivery, sold at 35½c., and 750 bbls., do., at 35½c., now at 36c. bid and 37c. asked; 500 bbls, do., January, sold at 35½c., now at 36c. bid and 37c. asked; 1,250 bbls. winter yellow, January to May, at 38½c. and 200 bbls. white, last half December, at 38½c. At the mills sales of 25 tanks crude in Texas at 28@28½c.; 10 tanks do., at 29c., and reports of sales to 30c.; 15 tanks, do., in the Valley at 28@28½c., and 30 tanks in the Southeast at 28@28½c., and 10 tanks at 29c.; special freight points, with 28c. bid and 28½@29c. asked, and even 30c. asked in Texas, Southeast mills, including those in Georgia. Indeed, 29c. bid at some points in

Georgia and 30c. asked, and 28½c. in the Valley. In fact, many of the mills decline to sell at all under 30c. for crude, in tanks. In New York, spot winter yellow quoted at 40@ 41c., and white at 39@40c. There have been about 2,000 bbls, consigned oil sold to Europe on the basis of 39@40c. for white and butter grades, and at 38½@40c. for winter yellow. There were 300 bbls. good off yellow at 35c. exchanged for prime oil at 35½c. for December.

December.

LATER.—The mills are very indifferent in selling and hold to 30c. for crude, in tanks, essentially everywhere with lots of 2 to 3 tanks taken at 30c., but large buyers unwilling to take hold at that price. The New York market is even stronger, with 37c. for prime yellow, Nov. and Jan. delivery, do., sold at 36c. for 400 bbls. with 36c. now quoted for esentially all deliveries after November.

There is demand from England for the oil even at around 37c., and it is thought that it is short of the oil. So many sources had sold the oil short in the belief that it would be plenetiful this month, that the necessity of getting it to put upon the contracts is quite urgent.

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### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

### (Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

Prices have advanced further during the past week, especially for November oil, on account of scarcity of available supply at the seaboard markets. The delay in the transportation of oil from the interior has yet been the main centre of attention and, besides this, crude oil prices have been bid up by the refiners who are supposed to be short. Quite a few sales of crude oil were made around 27c., 27½c. and 28c., but afterwards most of the mills withdrew, and sales have been rather scarce. The market is at present in a very uncertain state and exceedingly narrow. Offers are very scarce, but, on the other hand, buyers are very scarce. Only a few refiners are bidding the present maket pices for crude oil and the rest is staying out of it, but very little buying is needed to advance prices on account of the scarcity of offers. Europe generally is not buying, except in a very limited way, and on the whole the demand from consumers is very small. The future course of the market is very uncertain and it is likely that the market will be more or less manipulated and moved about by shorts and speculators.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, November, 37c. sales; do., December, 36c. sales; do., January, 36½c. saked, 36c. bid; do., February, 36½c. saked, 36c. bid; do., May, 36½c. nominal; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 40c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 40c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 22s. 3d.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in the S. E., 29@30c.; do., Mississippi Valley, 29@30c.; do., Texas, 29@30c.; New Orleans market for prime oil, 35c.; do., off oil, 33½c.

### APPRAISERS' DECISIONS

J. M. Hunter, Agent for Canadian Express Co., Detroit, Mich.—The merchandise was described by the protestant as "dressed sheepskins." The protest was against the collector's classification of the article as a manufacture of wool under paragraph 366. The evidence in the case was too meager to enable the board to pass intelligently on the questions raised by the protest. The burden was on the importer to substantiate claims made in his protest, which he failed to do in this case.

Protest overruled.

B. E. LUDWIG & CO., Brokers in

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Correspondence invited.

### Tallow, Etc.—(Continued.)

tered small lots, and the market is very sensitive to demand or changes in the cost of production through the pure lard market. Then, again, as the Government is on the market for a large contract, firmness is enhanced. About 881/6889c, quoted for prime.

market for a large contract, firmness is enhanced. About 88½@89c. quoted for prime. NEATSFOOT OIL.—Consumption is of fair volume, and there is no trouble found in sustaining late quoted prices. The Chicago market quotes 61 for extra and 50 for No. 1; these grades in New York, 63 and 52 respectively. Our city pressers quote: 20 cold test at 94@95; 30 cold test at 82@84; 40 cold test at 68; 45 cold test at 65.

CORN OIL.—Foreign markets have been figuring over future deliveries, and their tak-

CORN OIL.—Foreign markets have been figuring over future deliveries, and their takings have tended to a slightly improved general market, with \$5.25@5.30 quoted for car lots to \$5.50 for jobbing quantities.

### COTTONSEED FROM AFRICA

If the present experiments in progress by the British Cotton Growing Association to profitably raise cotton in Central Africa succeed, American cotton oil interests may look for competition in that quarter. English capital has exploited Egypt, India and part of Australia in the same line, but, commercially, with little success.

### A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

A dispatch from Washington says: "President Roosevelt to-day informed Representative Hepburn, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, that he would appoint at once a representative from each of the government departments to confer with his committee as to the creation by Congress of a Department of Commerce and to furnish any information desired.

"Mr. Hepburn is confident that a bill creating the Department of Commerce will be passed at the approaching session of Congress."

# RENOVATED BUTTER DISLIKES GROUT

The "renovated" or "process" butter people have not fallen in love with the anti-oleomargarine law passed by Congress last May, and which became effective July 1. They dislike its provisions affecting old butter renewed, and they desire the next Congress to leave them out of the act. They object to Secretary Wilson's ruling that each piece of such butter shall be stamped "renovated" or "process." They say that the customers will not

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buy butter so stamped. Of course not, because the customer doesn't wish reworked left-over butter as new, any more than he does a second-hand steak or the hash of such meat. Congressmen, however, say the oleomargarine matter must sleep awhile and let Congress rest. The Secretary of Agriculture might add "temperance"—highly watered—butter to the fake list and make the brand read "more than 16 per cent. water." That will fix it.

### TO ADDRESS STOCK MEN

Among those invited to address the National Livestock Association's convention at Kansas City, in January, are President Roosevelt, Congressman C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio; James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; William M. Springer, Washington, D. C.; Governors Cummins, of Iowa; Toole, of Montana; Richards, of Wyoming; Dockery, of Missouri; Sparks, of Nevada; Savage, of Nebraska; ex-Governor D. R. Francis, of St. Louis; H. Parker Wills, Washington; Congressman F. S. Newlands, Nevada; Jerry Simpson, New Mexico; Col. John F. Hobbs, New York, and R. W. Hall, Texas. Many of these already have accepted invitations.

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# LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles
Live Steck Commission Co.)

Receipts of cattle first three days this week, 41,281, showing a decrease of 5,745, as compared with the first three days of last week. Official receipts Monday were 23,294. The supply was more than equal to the demand, and while the good to choice cattle sold about steady, the medium and common kinds were 10 c. lower. Two loads of 1,416-pound Herefords sold at \$6.90, which was the top, aside from two odd steers that sold for \$7.00 per cwt. Sales above \$6.00 were scarce, and plenty of good killers sold from \$4.60@ \$5.25, some cattle going at \$4.50 in pretty fair killing condition. Two lots of 1,334@ 1,471 lbs. steers sold at \$6.60 and many desirable 1,250@1,350 lbs. steers at \$5.25@, \$5.75, including 100 head, averaging 1,255 lbs., \$5.40. Butcher's stock was dull and weak at the decline of last week. Stockers and feeders in liberal supply and poor demand. Good to choice feeders sold from \$4.00@4.60, with fair kinds at \$3.65@3.80. Receipts Tuesday, 5,987, being the usual Tuesday run, and the market was without change. Receipts today estimated at 12,000, the light run being a general surprise to the trade. The market was excited and prices unevenly higher, showing an average advance of 10@15c., while many sales were made fully 25c. higher, and it was not uncommon for salesmen who had desirable cattle to secure an advance of fully 50c. over Monday's prices.

There is a good demand for cattle for the Christmas export trade for shipment alive to London, and we look for a good demand for Christmas cattle for foreign and home account for another two weeks. It must be remembered that the cattle market has recently got to such a low level that prices were considerably below values of a year ago. The present reaction shows a healthy undertone to the trade, and if country shippers and feeders will market their cattle gradually, there is no reason why the market should not show a substantial improvement over today's prices, but if every advance is quickly followed by a flood of cattle the inevitable result may be expected. The International Live Stock Exposition begins on Saturday of this week and extends through next week. The fact of the markets having been very good during the week of the fat stock show the two previous seasons may encourage a liberal movement of cattle here next week, and to people expecting to have cattle here during the show we would suggest having them here either Monday or Wednesday, as the sale of the cattle at auction in the show will begin on Thursday and will probably have a decided effect on the cattle sold in the regular market that day.

regular market that day.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs first three days
this week, 115,749, showing an increase of
about 7,000 over the same period a week ago.
The supply has been slightly in excess of the
demand, and prices are showing a gradual
decline. Estimated receipts to-day, 37,000.
The best grades sold barely steady. Others
about 5c. lower. Top hogs to-day, \$6.40, and
bulk of the mixed and packing hogs \$5.95@
6.10. A liberal movement of hogs is expected
as the season advances and a corresponding
decline in prices may be expected.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep first three days this week, \$6,388, showing an increase of about 18,000 as compared with the first three days of a week ago. Notwithstanding the increase in receipts, the market shows some advance and prices for lambs at the close of today's market are 15@20c. higher than the close of last week. Sheep show an advance of loc. Top lambs selling up to \$5.50; bulk, \$4.50@5.00. A few choice ewes selling \$3.75 @3.85. Bulk around \$3.50. Choice wethers, \$4.00@4.50.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Receipts of cattle last week were comparatively moderate, but with demoralized markets East. There was still a further decline of 15c. to 35c. in values. Quarantine steers, however, sold steady. Cows and heifers grading above the canner order lots, 15c. to 25c., the latter kinds holding steady. Stock cattle were in moderate proportion and prices declined 15c to 25c.

clined 15c to 25c.

Under light receipts early in the week the hog market braced up and some good advances were made, but with bad conditions East and increased supplies, packers insisted on a lower range of values, and the above advance was more than wiped out. The majority of the offerings were weighty and of good quality. Prices to-day ranged from 6.07½ @6.15, with the bulk selling at 6.10@6.1214.

6.12½.

Receipts in the sheep division were moderate, with fed native and Western sheep and lambs in the majority earlier in the week, but rangers made up a good proportion of the offerings the latter part. The good ruled good and prices showed no material change. Best native lambs sold at 5.40, wethers at 4.25 and ewes at 3.75, which were of excellent quality. The feeder trade was somewhat slow, even at a decline of 10c to 15c. all around.

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to the National Urovisioner from Evans-Snider-Buel Company.)

CATTLE.—Trade this week continues dull, with prices a shade lower each day, steers 10c. to 15c. lower, while cow and heifer butcher stuff declined 10c. to 25c. Receipts here increased about 60 cars over last week, and at a time when heavy receipts are not needed. Trade has been in very bad condition for the last two or three weeks. Should receipts continue anything like as heavy, we cannot expect any good of the market in the near future; however, it is our opinion that they will become much lighter, and we look for some reaction during December, and would advise feeders to hold short-fed cattle until after the holidays. From our best advices, there will not be over 50 per cent. of the fed Texas cattle marketed during the early season, and medium to pretty good kinds of natives will be used to fill the place of best grades of fed Texas, and will certainly bring better prices during January and February than at present. Receipts of stockers and feeders light and demand better on best grades, prices generally 10c. to 20c. higher than last week. Medium to pretty good grades shade stronger, while common classes were used principally for canners at very mean prices. Milk cows and calves in fair supply and about steady, with decline noted last week. Very little change in veal calf market, bulk selling \$6.25@6.75 per cwt.

Receipts of Texas cattle about 60 cars less this week than last; however, there have been entirely too many for the demand. Receipts

Receipts of Texas cattle about 60 cars less this week than last; however, there have been entirely too many for the demand. Receipts have been liberal at other points, and all markets closed in bad shape for the week. The bulk of our steers are 10c. to 15c. lower than a week ago, while cows ruled fully 10c. lower. Calf receipts have been heavy, and prices are from \$2.00 to \$2.50 lower than last

Thursday.
During the week Texas and Indian Territory steers averaging 635 to 1,286 lbs. sold at a full range of \$2.65@4.75, most of them going at \$3.05@4.05. Cows and heifers brought \$1.50@3.50, bulk \$2.10@2.90; stags and oxen \$1.50@2.90, bulls \$2.00@3.00 and calves at \$3.00@11.00 per head, the bulk of them going at \$6.75@8.50.

HOGS.—Under light receipts Monday the market advanced 15c. During balance of week offerings were liberal and prices declined each day until a net loss of 20c. was estab-

lished. A good clearance was made at the following values Butchers and prime heavies, \$6.20@6.40; light mixed, \$6.10@6.25; heavy pigs, \$6.00@6.15; light pigs, \$5.50@6.00; rough heavies, \$5.50@6.00.

SHEEP.—Under moderate receipts, both

SHEEP.—Under moderate receipts, both sheep and lambs have ruled slow and lower, and the week closes with best sheep selling \$3.25@3.35; best lambs, \$4.75@5.25; bucks, \$2.25@2.50; stockers, \$2.25@2.75.

Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1902. CATTLE.—Prices rule very irregular, from

steady to higher.
HOGS.—Market is not much different from

SHEEP .- Values are unchanged.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Cattle receipts this week were fifty-one thousand three hundred; last week sixty-seven thousand eight hundred; same week last year thirty-two thousand eight hundred. Moderate proportion of corn cattle this week and slight fluctuations. Top for week Wednesday at five eighty-five; no let up in receipts of cows and prices still lower at almost low point of season; stockers and feeders in good supply and prices steady with fair activity; light receipts of quarantines with lower tendency; range cows two sixty to two ninety; canners two: year leaves strong, six for best.

light receipts of quarantines with lower tendency; range cows two sixty to two ninety; canners two; veal calves strong, six for best. Hog receipts this week were thirty-three thousand one hundred; last week, fifty-five thousand six hundred; same week last year, eighty-five thousand three hundred; greatly reduced supply of hogs did not check the downward trend of prices; week shows loss of ten to twenty cents with a slight recovery; to-day's top six twenty, with bulk within ten cents of top; strong weights have predominated and prime heavies are favored by packers; demand is good but a bearish sentiment prevails, and there are plenty of pre-

dictions of lower prices.

Sheep receipts this week were twenty-nine thousand three hundred; last week twenty-three thousand; same week last year fourteen thousand eight hundred. Market shows very little change from week ago; fat stock being in practically the same notch; an improved demand for feeding lambs developed with twenty cents advance resulting; there has been a liberal supply of fed western sheep which buyers took hold of satisfactorily; feed yearlings sold at four; muttons three eighty; best lambs five fifteen; grass wethers three

Hides steady but slow sale; all round eight cents; side brand seven; bulls seven and one-half; dry butcher thirteen and one-half; dry salt eleven.

dry salt eleven.

Packers purchases for the week were:

| -000            | Cattle.    | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|-----------------|------------|--------|--------|
| Armour          | <br>10,741 | 10,061 | 3,963  |
| Fowler          | 493        | 4,769  | 353    |
| Schwarzschild . | <br>2,536  | 3,417  | 2,314  |
| Swift           | <br>8,577  | 6,751  | 4,600  |
| Cudahy          | <br>5.223  | 7.079  | 2,377  |
| Ruddy           |            | 42     | 510    |

### GERMAN TARIFF DEBATE

The tariff debates in the German Reichstag have reached the riotous stage and are proceeding slowly. It cannot be said that the status of the bill is satisfactory to the agrarian element which burdens it.

### THE LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

Every thing is in readiness for the opening of the big International Live Stock Exposition at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. The exposition this year will be one-third larger than last year, making it far ahead of any other exhibition in the world as to number of entries, general interest and educational influence. Several foreign countries have recognized the importance of the exposition by naming special representatives for the event, or notifying their diplomatic and industrial representatives in this country to attend and make full report of the progress and conditions of live stock as shown in the exhibits and in the competive events.

### BORAX AND BOARDERS

In the New York "Evening Post" of Tuesday appears the following lucid and able discussion of the matter of "borax and boarders" from the pen of H. L. Harris:

"In your esteemed paper (the 'Post') of November 17, 1902, you have an interesting article headed 'Borax and Boarders.'

"The question of borax and boracic acid in food stuffs is not understood by the general public, and it is a question that is being greatly abused.

"You mention the case of the German Government prohibiting the use of borax in foods on account of it being injurious to health. I beg to say that Prof. Heinrich Kionka, who is attached to the Health Office at Jena, who was the principal expert upon whose conclusions the Bundesrath relied when it issued the decree against the employment of boraic acid in the preservation of meat, is now thoroughly discredited, and the Professor demands a reopening of the controversy which preceded the prohibition of the use of borax. The cases he represented were dismissed by the court.

"You mention the 'National Druggist's' (of St. Louis) article about salt, and state the article is misleading. Probably it is, but persons who are on the ocean or out in a mountainous section, sparsely settled, cannot always get lime juice every day, as per your suggestion. It is undoubtedly the salt that causes scurvy; lime juice acts as an antidote to counteract the action of the salt on the system. There are antidotes for all poisons. It is claimed by scientists that salt is the cause of cancer. If we had not acquired the habit of using salt we no doubt would get along without it. Unless fruits, vegetables or acids are eaten, salt certainly poisons the human system, and thousands have died from scurvy produced by having too much salt in their systems, and having no antidote for the poison.

"You say persons must be injured by a chemical which disguises the badness of tainted meat and fish, and retards digestion. I beg to say borax or boracic acid is not used on tainted fish, meat or butter. They must be used on an article when it is fresh, and their use keeps the article fresh for a time by keeping the article treated in a clean, healthful condition. A healthy man is not attractive to bacteria; a clean closet is not attractive to vermin; a clean table does not attract flies.

"I most heartily concur with you in reference to having every package or can labeled with the article used as a preservative.

"There is no doubt about fresh food being more healthful than preserved food, whether preserved by refrigeration, salt, smoke, vinegar, sugar, alcohol, or any other substance. But under existing circumstances it is impossible to feed the population of a country without resorting to some method of preservation. If preservation of food was not permitted, the majority of our daily articles of food would have to be prohibited as injurious on account of their deteriorated condition, which a preservative would prevent.

"The moment an animal is killed, postmortem changes take place. These changes are held in abeyance as long as the temperature is kept low enough to prevent the growth of the bacteria. Refrigeration preserves ar-ticles only as long as the temperature is low enough, and the longer an article is kept in

cold storage the quicker it spoils when re-

"Salt meats or fish must be parboiled or soaked over night to withdraw the salt, and in withdrawing the salt much of the nutriment is also withdrawn, consequently leaving the article much less nutritious.

"Smoked meats contain creosote and salt-petre. Both are poisons. Saltpetre is merely used to disguise the color of the meat, same as butter color is used to disguise the color of butter. There are several cases of fatal poisoning from butter color.

"Borax and boracic acid, chemically speak-ing, are salts, much milder in their action on human system than common salt. They are not new preservatives (as many suppose). They have been used for the preservation of food stuffs for over twenty-five years, and not a single authentic case of poisoning has been recorded during that time from the use of borax and boracic acid.

"England demands her meats packed in borax, because she desires a milder piece of ham, shoulder or bacon than could be obtained without the aid of borax. Australia sends cargoes of butter annually to England pre-served with boracic acid, because England demands her butter lightly salted and lightly colored, and obtains it with the aid of boracic

"There are numerous cases of fatal poison-ing from eating pork, lobster and ice cream. We all have idiosyncrasies. Strawberries poison many; potatoes contain solanin, which is poison; many cannot partake of milk. So it is wise for each individual to study his own case and only partake of such foods as agree with him.

late Prof. Virchow (who was considered the prince of chemistry) was in the habit of taking borax daily for his health, and the Professor celebrated his eightieth

irthday by taking a double dose of borax.

"Prof. Chittenden, of Yale University, says
borax and boracic acid (when taken in quantities as in preserved foods) have a tendency to increase the flow of gastric juices, thereby aiding instead of retarding digestion.

"The most extensive and exhaustive re-searches and experiments have been made by the following world-renowned chemists, and they all advocate the use of borax and boracic acid, and claim they are the mildest preservaacid, and claim they are the mindest preserva-tives known: The late Prof. Virchow and Prof. Leibriech, of Berlin; Profs. Tunnecliff and Rosenheim, King's College, London; Chit-tenden and Geis, Yale University, and Dr. Victor C. Vaughn, University of Michigan."

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Export of hog products from Atlantic ports for the week ended Nov. 22, 1902, with comparative sum-

| PORE            | . BARR            | ELS.              |                      |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|                 |                   | . N               | lov. 1, 1902,        |
|                 | Nov. 22,<br>1902. | Nov. 23,<br>1901. | to Nov. 22,<br>1902. |
| U. Kingdom      | 299               | 1,292             | 1,640                |
| Continent       | 274               | 146               | 944                  |
| 80. & C. Am     | 334               | 173               | 1,807                |
| West Indies     | 832               | 1,039             | 2,108                |
| Br. N. Am. Col  | 125               | 234               | 423                  |
| Other countries | 30                | 23                | 52                   |
| Totals          | 1,894             | . 2,907           | 6,983                |

| U.  | Ki  | ngd | lom.  |     |    |   | 0 0 |     |   | 10,469,199 | 16,952,583 | 29,812,230 |
|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|----|---|-----|-----|---|------------|------------|------------|
| Con | tin | ent |       |     |    | 0 | 0 0 |     | ٥ | 654,406    | 855,457    | 2,320,803  |
| 80. | å   | C.  | Am    |     |    |   |     | . 0 | 0 | 49,450     | 212,675    | 556,450    |
| We  | st  | Ind | lies. | 0 1 |    | 0 |     |     | 0 | 364,600    | 106,404    | 503,425    |
| Br. | N   | . 4 | km.   | -   | Üα | d |     |     |   | 650        | 3,050      | 650        |
| Oth | er  | cor | antr  | le  | 8. |   | 0   |     |   | 1,050      | 4,225      | 8,075      |

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

| LARD, | POUNDS. |  |
|-------|---------|--|
|       |         |  |

| -               |            |            |            |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| U. Kingdom      | 4,135,016  | 4,434,046  | 13,945,721 |
| Continent       |            | 5,139,417  | 14,648,363 |
| So. & C. Am     | 178,310    | 704,660    | 1,061,280  |
| West Indies     | 715,430    | 321,160    | 1,796,395  |
| Br. N. Am. Col  | 5,500      | 10,660     | 44,140     |
| Other countries | 141,000    | 120        | 187,540    |
| Totals          | 10.018.324 | 10,610,063 | 31.683.439 |

### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS

| From—        | Pork, | Bacon<br>and Hams,<br>1bs. | Lard,<br>lbs. |
|--------------|-------|----------------------------|---------------|
| New York     | 1,416 | 4,668,775                  | 5,208,620     |
| Boston       | 338   | 3,486,300                  | 1,474,647     |
| Portland, Me |       | 1,809,675                  | 159,424       |
| Philadelphia |       | 104,621                    | 810,155       |
| Baltimore    |       | 99,792                     | 1,580,378     |
| New Orleans  | 140   | 10,250                     | 81,970        |
| Montreal     |       | 1,257,742                  | 524,730       |
| Mobile, Ala  |       | 2,200                      | 178,400       |
| Totals       | 1,894 | 11,439,355                 | 10,018,324    |

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

Nov. 1, '02, Nov. 1, '01,

|       |               | to         | to             |            |
|-------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------|
|       |               | Nov. 22.   | Nov. 23, 1901. | Decrease.  |
| Pork, | 1b            | 1,396,600  | 1,522,600      | 126,000    |
| Bacon | and Hams, lb. | 33,201,633 | 45,462,685     | 12,261,052 |
| Lard, | lb            | 31,685,439 | 28,169,131     |            |

### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending November 22 of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

|            | Oil              |          |         | Be     |         | Lard. |       |       |        |       |
|------------|------------------|----------|---------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Steamers.  | Destination.     | Cake. Ch | eese. I | Bacon. | Butter. | Tcs.& | Bbls. | Pork. | Tes. & | Pkgs. |
| Umbria, Li | verpool          |          | 250     | 1365   | 100     |       |       |       | 500    | 755   |
|            | iverpool         |          |         | 325    |         |       |       |       | 167    | 600   |
|            | verpool          |          |         | 1168   |         |       |       |       | 996    | 3377  |
|            | iverpool         |          | 4079    | 2183   |         |       |       |       | 100    | 3169  |
|            | an, Liverpool    |          |         | 1500   |         | 75    |       |       | 1260   | 5500  |
|            | a, Southampton   |          |         | 2456   |         |       |       |       | 70     | 2250  |
|            | s, London        |          | 250     | 68     |         |       |       | 25    |        | 12600 |
|            | Manchester       |          | *** * * | 86     |         |       |       |       | 100    | 5225  |
|            | ty, Bristol      |          | 1000    | 285    |         |       |       |       |        | 3549  |
|            | amburg           |          |         | 75     |         |       | - 65  | 5 25  | 925    | 4484  |
|            | amburg           |          |         | 25     |         |       | 150   |       | 956    | 4050  |
|            | . Rotterdam      |          |         | 100    |         |       | 15    | 5     | 710    | 2943  |
|            | Baltie           |          |         |        | 50      |       |       |       | 25     | . 100 |
|            | Baltic           |          |         | 25     |         | 20    | 128   | 75    | 795    | 2450  |
|            | Wilhelm, Bremen  |          |         |        |         |       | 300   | 100   | 381    | 1825  |
|            | Antwerp          |          |         | 160    |         |       |       |       |        |       |
|            | as, Antwerp      |          |         | 80     |         |       | 20    | 0 27  | 10     | 1200  |
|            | ne, Havre        |          |         |        |         |       |       |       | 10     |       |
|            | Mediterranean    |          |         |        |         |       |       |       | . 50   | 60    |
|            | s. Mediterranean |          |         |        |         |       |       |       | . 10   | 300   |
|            | outh Africa      |          |         |        |         |       | 2     | 5     |        | 1493  |
|            | e, South Africa  |          |         |        |         |       |       |       |        | 273   |
|            | South Africa     |          |         | 2      |         |       | 2     | 0 36  |        | 270   |
|            |                  |          |         |        |         | _     | _     |       |        | -     |
| Total      |                  | 20586    | 5579    | 9903   | 150     | 95    | 72    | 0 289 | 2 7065 | 56473 |
| Last week  |                  |          | 4228    | 10772  | 2       | 124   | 321   | 0 47  | 5503   | 65381 |
|            | e in 1901        |          | 2738    | 10390  | 2688    | 85    | 163   | 2 17  | 1 4295 | 37930 |

### CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Rialto Building.

STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS. RECEIPTS.

| Cattle.                    | Calman | Hogs.   | Sheep.  |  |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|---------|--|
|                            |        |         |         |  |
| Tuesday, Nov. 18 5,546     | 1,004  | 39,904  | 16,905  |  |
| Wednesday, Nov. 1922,851   | 724    | 42,306  | 25,268  |  |
| Thursday, Nov. 2012,851    | 630    | 37,807  | 31,017  |  |
| Friday, Nov. 21 2,810      | 221    | 31,405  | 14.582  |  |
| Saturday, Nov. 22 181      | 62     | 17,687  | 1,377   |  |
| Monday, Nov. 2723,294      | 840    | 40,570  | 38,190  |  |
| Tuesday, Nov. 25 6,000     | 1,000  | 37,000  | 25,000  |  |
| Total last week 62,887     | 3,437  | 195,784 | 115,531 |  |
| Same week last year 03,188 | 3,814  | 273,426 | 104,528 |  |
| Year ago this week 48,212  | 2,024  | 201,187 | 73,048  |  |
|                            |        |         |         |  |

| Tuesday, Nov. 18 2,040    | 64  | 1,768  | 5,162  |
|---------------------------|-----|--------|--------|
| Wednesday, Nov. 19 4,463  | 77  | 2,880  | 1,515  |
| Thursday, Nov. 20 5,150   | 77  | 1,238  | 1,399  |
| Friday, Nov. 21 4,406     | 185 | 410    | 3,019  |
| Saturday, Nov. 22 813     | 813 | 241    | 1,622  |
| Monday, Nov. 24 4,095     | 6   | 1,061  | 7,607  |
| Tuesday, Nov. 25 2,000    | 50  | 2,000  | 5,000  |
| Total last week 20,676    | 660 | 9,307  | 17,155 |
| Same week last year18,699 | 342 | 29,486 | 24,429 |
| Year ago this week 12,379 | 299 | 22,279 | 14,664 |
|                           |     |        |        |

Receipts for the year thus far compared with the same time last year:

|      | Cattle.   | Hogs.     | Sheep.    | Cars.   |
|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1902 | 2,615,433 | 6,916,840 | 3,979,737 | 245,042 |
| 1901 | 2,749,890 | 7,154,481 | 3,656,125 | 260,826 |

| Increase | <br>        |         | 323,612 |        |
|----------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Decrease | <br>134,457 | 237,641 |         | 15,784 |
|          | CAL         | PART ET |         |        |

| C18. 8 8 8000                                   |      |
|---|------|
| Prime beeves, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs\$6,85@7.       | 25   |
| Good to choice beeves 6.50@6.                   | 75   |
| Fair to good export and shipping steers 5.65@6. | 20   |
| Medium beef steers 4.75@5.                      | .50  |
| Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs 3.20@4.     | .50  |
| Good to fancy helfers 4.00@5.                   | 40   |
| Good to choice feeders 3.50@4                   | .80  |
| Poor to thin stock feeders 2.10@3               | .40  |
| Bulls, plain to fancy 2.25@4                    | .75  |
| Good to fair cows and helfers 3.25@4            | .25  |
| Good cutting and fair beef cows 2.50@2          | .90  |
| Common to good canning cows 1.50@2              | .40  |
| Veal calves, good to fancy 5.50@7               | .00  |
| Veals, coarse and common 3.00@5                 | .25  |
| Corn-fed Western steers 4.40@7                  | .00  |
| Texas steers 4.25@7                             | .20  |
| Texas bulls and grass steers 2.75@4             | .00  |
| Western range steers 4.15@6                     | .25  |
| Western range cows 2 50@3                       | 00.3 |

### HOGS.

| Good to prime heavy shipping   | 6.20@6.45 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Poor to choice heavy packing   | 5.85@6.10 |
| Plain to choice heavy mixed    | 5.95@6.15 |
| Selected butcher weights       | 6.25@6.40 |
| Assorted light, 150 to 195 lbs |           |
| Common to light mixed          | 5.85@6.00 |
| Thin to choice, 50 to 125 lbs  |           |
| Stags and rough lots           | 3.25@5.75 |

### SHEEP.

| Prime native wethers and yearlings   | 00 |
|--|----|
| Fair to prime Western grass wethers 3.15@3.5<br>Fair to prime Western grass yearlings 3.50@3.8<br>Fair to fancy and native Western ewes 3.10@3.6 | ď  |
| Fair to fancy and native Western ewes 3.10@3.6   |    |
|  | 35 |
|  |    |
| Plain ewes and feeding wethers 2.50@3.1  |    |
| Culls, bucks and tail-end lots 1.25@2.0  | ж  |
| Texas steers, fair to choice 2.75@3.6  | 80 |
| Native lam. b, good to fancy 4.35@5.2  | 20 |
| Fat Western range lambs 4.40@4.8   | 80 |
| Native lambs, poor to fair 2.25@4.2  | 2  |
| Western feeding lambs, poor to choice 3.25@4.2   | 2: |

### General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.-While the market for hogs so far week has ruled more steady, the receipts of light pigs and under-weight hogs have in-creased to such an extent that they are selling at a considerable discount. Pigs weighing 120 to 150 pounds are now selling from \$5.50 to \$5.75. From this it will be seen that the heavy packing sows that were such a drug on the market all season are selling at a considerable premium over the lighter weights. In fact, the packers are very anxweights. In fact, the packers are very anxious now to buy anything that has a good weight. The large amount of soft corn in the country is mainly responsible for this free marketing of light and unmatured hogs, and should this movement continue, as it ises to do for some time to come, the indica-tions are not very favorable for a good sup-

ply of heavy hogs later in the season.

The provision market continues to rule strong and as the consumptive demand for hogs increases with the reduction in price, hogs increases with the reduction in price, the market should rule steadier around present prices. A staple market just at this time would be a great boon to the shippers of hogs, as the sharp fluctuations all through the fall has caused heavy losses. Of course, the large supplies of poultry and game on the large supplies of poultry and game on the market for the next month or more will largely displace the demand for beef, mutton and pork, but as prices for poultry generally this fall are comparatively high the competition from this source will not be felt sharply as it otherwise would be.

We believe that good hogs will continue to sell freely here around \$6 to \$6.25 for some time to come, and if our readers can purchase their hogs on this basis we can see nothing to prevent their doing a profitable business. Prices are generally 10@15c. lower than the close of last week, ruling steady to-

day, and the supply was well bought up.

The bulk of the mixed hogs are selling from \$5.95@6.20; good to choice packing, \$6.10@6.20; good to choice shipping, \$6.20@6.40; good to choice light, \$5.85@6.05; pigs, \$5.50@5.75

CATTLE.—As we have stated repeatedly lately, the large amount of soft corn in the different sections of the corn belt continues to drive the cattle to market in liberal numbers. The stock does not seem to thrive on this kind of feed, and the quality of the of-ferings is very poor; and while the good to choice grades continue to sell at steady to

strong prices, the common and medium have declined almost continuously every week.

There are large supplies of poultry on the market just now, and the price of beef suffers more or less from this kind of competition; but as the price of poultry this year is comparatively high the consumption of beef is not curtailed as much as during former years.

We helieve the Live Steek Exhibition payt

We believe the Live Stock Exhibition next week will bring in large receipts of all kinds of stock, but on the other hand a good many will be held back on account of the fear of a glutted market; and taking the situation all around, if your stock is ready we can see no good reason for not placing it on the market next week.

Owing to the fact that to-morrow is Thanksgiving Day, the receipts of cattle to-day were very light for Wednesday, and the decline noted on Monday and Tuesday has been fully regained, all grades sharing in the advance

Very prime corn-fed steers are selling from \$6.00@6.50, with a few sales a little higher; good to choice, \$5.00@6.00; fair to good, \$4.00@5.00.

The receipts of Western range cattle show a gradual reduction and the market this week ruled strong, with the bulk of the Westerns selling from \$4.00@4.50. Good to choice stockers and feeders ruled strong as the supply of that kind has been moderate, but the oorer grades still sell at a large discount. Sutcher stock also ruled strong, especially Butcher for the better grades, and the prospect is fair for the balance of this week.

SHEEP.—The supply of sheep and lambs so far this week is considerably short of the same time last week, and most of the shortsame time last week, and most of the shortage has occurred since Monday. On Monday the market ruled very slow, prices about the lowest they have been in the last 30 days. However, under light supplies yesterday and to-day, choice sheep and lambs have advanced fully 25c. per hundred. The best lambs sold to-day at \$5.50, and the best export wethers at 4c.; Western grass ewes around \$3.25. We look for a good market the balance of this week, but would not be surbalance of this week, but would not be surprised to see a little decline next week.

### PROVISION LETTER

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

The market on green hams is easier, with

The market on green hams is easier, with some demand for future; sweet pickled hams a shade lower, with a fair trade; sweet picked picnies steady, with a good demand. There has been a good trade in futures in both green and sweet pickled hams.

We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 10½@10%; 12@14 ave., nominally 9½@20 ave., nominally 9½@9¾; 18@20 ave., nominally 9½@9¾; 18@20 ave., nominally 9; 6@8 ave., nominally 8; 8@10 ave., nominally 8; 6@8 ave., nominally 8; 8@10 ave., nominally 8. Green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., nominally 8½; 12@14 ave.,



# HOGS AND CATT IN THE CORN BELT.

Our report on the prospect for Hog and Gattle Supplies for the coming Winter Packings, full and accurate, secured from thoroughly reliable sources, sent free on application.

WE BUY AND SELL FOR OUR CUSTOMERS ON THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE Provisions, Grain and Mill Stuffs for Spot or Future Delivery.

Our daily market letters mailed on application, and SPECIAL INFORMATION promptly furnished by mail or wire, as dealedd.

WARFHOUSE: 1832-34-36 SO. CLARK ST. L. S. & M. S. R'Y and C., R. I. & P. R. R.

TELEPHONE SO. 1747, Private Exchange all Departments nominally  $8\frac{1}{6}$ . Green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., nominally  $9\frac{1}{4}@9\frac{1}{2}$ . Green clear bellies, 6@8 ave., nominally 14; 8@10 ave., nominally 11(1)11 ave., nominally 111.

# TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

### (Special to The National Provisoner from George M. Sterne & Son.)

PROVISIONS dull, but strong. Trade light, but largely on account of small offerings. Packers inclined to take in hedges and market closes at small advance. Hogs, 38,000 to-day; only 29,000 estimated Friday. Hogs West only 80,200, against 125,000 last year. Liverpool 6d. lower all round. Stocks small, only estimated 1,250 new pork, 15,500 old pork, 7,000 ics. lard and 3,750,000 ribs. Buy January and May on soft spots; take prefits on bulges. Close: Pork—January, \$15.72½; May, \$14.80. Lard—November, \$10.52½; December, \$9.95; January, \$9.45 ask; May, \$7.80. Ribs—January, \$8.12@8.15; May, \$7.90

LARD.—Cash market advanced 15c., closing at 10.52½. Loose, 10.20. Shipments, 1,800; same day last year, 6,500 tierces. Liverpool 6d. lower at 60s. 6d. Hogs West, 80,000, against 97,000 same day last week and 127,000 same day last year. To-morrow, 29,000. Top price, 6.45. Leaf lard, 10.00. Extra neutral, 11½. Market opened steady to strong. While receipts of hogs were large here, they were considerably short in the West, and prices for good hogs were 5c. higher, though a very large proportion of the receipts were light, mixed and grassy in quality, and these were hard to sell at 5c. decline from yesterday, as packers and shippers both discriminated against them. The cash and November lard opened strong and advanced 12½ to 15 before there was a trade. December sold up 10, January and May 7½ from yesterday's close, but the trade was limited, the rally coming largely from covering of shorts on the part of the local traders who were afraid to remain short over the Thanksgiving holiday, as there is considerable uncertainty as to the volume of hog receipts for the remaining two days of the week. Loose for this week, 10.20; for next week nominally, 10.05. Loose is quoted at 32½ under November.

under November.

STEARINE.—The market continues weak; makers are offering prime oleo stearine freely at 13. We do not consider the market above 12½; No. 2, 11½; tallow stearine, 7½@7¾; white grease stearine, 6½@6¾; yellow

rely; No. 2, 11/4; throw stearine, 1/2@4/4; white grease stearine, 6½@63/4; yellow grease stearine, 5½@55/4.

OLEO OIL.—Market is steady, though trade continues light. Double pressed extra oleo oil 11/4; extra, 11½; No. 2 at 11; No. 3 at 9%; extra oleo stock, 11%.

TALLOW.—The London cables report 1,200 cakes offered about one causter the offerings

TALLOW.—The London cables report 1,200 casks offered, about one-quarter the offerings taken at unchanged prices. The markets here remain neglected; offerings are increasing. Choice edible, 7\%\(\alpha\)\(\gamma\)\(\g

5%.
GREASES continue in fair request; prices are unchanged. Choice "A" white, 7½, though some sales of stock running high in acid at 7; "B" white, sales at 6½; house, 5½, 65½; yellow, 5½; brown, 4%, 64½; bone, 5½, 65½, according to quality; glue stock, 5, 65½; neatsfoot stock, 5½.
COTTONSEED OIL.—Market is a nominal

COTTONSEED OIL. — Market is a nominal one. Bleachable prime summer yellow is quotable at 33½\_@34; off yellow, soap grade, 33. All loose Chicago prime crude, 28@29, Valley points.

Valley points. COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.—Concentrated on a basis of 63 to 65 per cent.; F. A., 2½,@2½. Regular stock on a basis of 50 per cent., F. A., 1½.

### HOGS ARE VERY SCARCE

Prof. I. D. Graham was for a time connected with the Kansas State Agricultural College. He turned from that to agricultural journalism, and has lately surveyed the States of Kansas and Missouri and Ok-

lahoma Territory. His impressions of the hog outlook there are as follows:

"A serious shortage of hogs exists. Former high prices of hogs and corn cleaned the farms of brood sows and every thing. There will be an unprecedented demand for breeding hogs for the next eighteen months.

"Hogs are unprecedentedly scarce. It is true they can be grown and marketed in six months, but not without breeding animals. Prices of hogs will continue high. I came in to-day from Kickapoo, where 61 head of Poland Chinas sold for \$1,352. They averaged \$22.16 each, and many of them were too young to be of service for six months to come.

"There is also a strong demand for cattle, caused by the scarcity following the great drouth of 1901 and the superabundance of feed this year. Kansas headed the list for feeders shipped from the Kansas City market with approximately 1,200 cars. Kansas City is bound to remain the great American center for cattle breeding and feeding instead of Chicago. There was a time when Iowa was the foremost breeding State, but land there is getting scarce and high and it can no longer compete with Kansas, particularly since the introduction of alfalfa.

"The American Royal Live Stock Show in Kansas City last month was an object lesson to breeders. It taught them the value of pure bred cattle. For instance, grade steers bring an average of \$32 to \$35, while those from pure bred parents will run nearer \$100, and it costs no more to feed the pure bred stock. Breeders of fine cattle are invading the range and two important sales are to be held next month, one of Shorthorns at Wellington, Kan., and the other of Herefords at Oklahoma City. The time is fast coming when only pure bred stock will be handled on farm or range.

"Breeding is now as legitimate a business as banking and will continue safe and profitable as long as people eat beefsteak."

### REALIZING THE WURST

"Is this the best wurst you can send me?" asked the lady who walked into the meat store with a package of that edible in her hand. "Madam," answered the meat man, "it is the best wurst we have." "Well, it is the worst wurst I ever saw." "I am sorry to hear that. The best I can do is to try and send you some better wurst from to-day's lot, but, as I said, that was the best wurst we have at present. I am sure, however, that the the wurst we are now making will not be any worse than this, and it ought to be better. I assure you that as soon as I get the wurst you shall have the best of it. We never gave any one the worst of it so long as we have been in the wurst business, and you may be sure that when we give you your wurst, it will be the best, for our worst wurst is better wurst than the best wurst of our competi-But the lady, whose eyes had taken on a stare of glassiness, was seen to throw up her hands and flee from the place, for she was afraid the worst was yet to come.-Baltimore American.

The American Blower Co., of Detroit, Mich., is at present executing an order for ten large steel plate fans and over 16,000 ft. of heating surface for installation in the University of Chicago.

### Chicago Provision Market Price

| SATURDAY, N                        | NOV. 22.  |              |        |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Opening.                           | High.     | Low. Cl      | osing. |
| LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—                | 0.20      | 0.00         | 0.20   |
| LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—<br>January     | 8.67      | 8.65         | 8.67   |
| RIBS-(Boxed 25c, more than         | loose-    |              |        |
| January                            | 8.10      | 8.02         | 8.10   |
| May 7.82½                          | 7.87      | 7.82         | 7.85   |
| PORK(Per barral)                   |           |              |        |
| January                            | 15.65     | 15.52        | 15.62  |
| May14.52                           | 14.67     | 14.52        | 14.65  |
| MONDAY, NO                         | OV. 24.   |              |        |
| LARD-(Per 100 lb.)-                |           |              |        |
| January\$9.35<br>May 8.72          | 9.50      | 9.35         | 9.42   |
| May 8.72                           | 8.80      | 8.72         | 8.77   |
| RIBS-(Boxed 25c. more than         | loose)-   |              |        |
| January\$8.12<br>May               | 8.17      | 8.12         | 8.12   |
|                                    | 1.92      | 1.84         | 1.80   |
| PORK-(Per barrel)-                 |           |              |        |
| January                            | 15.75     | 15.65        | 15.67  |
|                                    | 24.10     | 41.01        | 14.10  |
| TUESDAY, N                         | OV. 25.   |              |        |
| LARD-(Per 100 lb.)-                | 0.40      | 0.05         | 0.00   |
| January                            | 8.72      | 8.70         | 8.70   |
|                                    |           |              |        |
| January                            | 8.10      | 8.05         | 8.10   |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more that January | 7.87      | 7821/2       | 7.87   |
| PORK-(Per barrel)-                 |           |              |        |
| January\$15.60<br>May14.62         | 15.65     | 15.55        | 15.62  |
| May14.62                           | 14.67     | 14.55        | 14.65  |
| WEDNESDAY,                         | NOV. 26   |              |        |
| LARD-(Per 100 lb.)-                |           |              |        |
| January\$9.40<br>May 8.75          | 9.45      | 9.37<br>8.72 | 9.45   |
| May 8.75                           | 8.80      | 8.72         | 8.80   |
| RIBS-(Boxed 25c. more than         | loose)-   |              |        |
| January\$8.10<br>May 7.87          | 8.15      | 8.10         | 8.12   |
| may                                | 7.92      | 1.81         | 7.90   |
| PORK-(Per barrel)-                 |           |              |        |
| January                            | 15.75     | 15.621/2     | 15.72  |
| May14.67                           | 14.80     | 14.67        | 14.80  |
| FRIDAY, N                          | OV. 28.   |              |        |
| LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-               |           |              |        |
| RIBS-(Boxed 25c, more than         | n loose)- | _            |        |
| May 8.80                           | 8.90      | 8.80         | 8.87   |
| May 8.80 January \$8.15 May 9.75   | 8.22      | 8.13         | 8.20   |
| May 9.15                           | 5.02      | 1.02         | 0.02   |
| PORK-(Per barrel)-                 |           |              |        |
| January\$15.72@15.75               | 15.90     | 15.70        | 15.85  |
| January\$15.72@15.75 May           | 9.55      | 9.45         | 9.55   |
|                                    |           |              |        |
|                                    |           |              |        |

### WASTE GELATIN-GLUE STOCK.

The United States General Appraisers at New York have ruled as follows:

Printers' old rollers, worn-out by use, composed chiefly of gelatin and used to some extent in the manufacture of glue, are not free of duty under the provision in paragraph 572, tariff act of 1897, for "glue stock." It would seem that such merchandise is duitiable under paragraph 463 of said act, as "waste, not specially provided for," at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem.—Compare In re Salomon (47 Fed. Rep., 711).

### SAFETY IN NUMBERS

Two Irishmen were in New York City bound for the West. They had several railroad time-tables and were looking them over for the purpose of selecting a route thither.

They finally discovered that some lines had more tracks than others and they concluded, very innocently, to take the one which had the greatest number of tracks. Hence they took the four-tracked New York Central. But their decision was based not upon the fact, but the fane., in the premises.

Said Mulligan to Pat: "Pat wo'll be afther takin' the four-tracker; for if she leps one track she lands on wan iv the athers an' lor's no time; but if it's a one or two-tracker they'd heft to slow up and put on the brakes an' lift 'er 'ack on an' we'd be a day late."—From the Thistle.

# MARKET PRICES.

| CHICAGO  | Har  |
|--|--|
| FERTILIZERS.   | Cali   |
| bried     Blood, per unit.     \$2.25       Hoof meal, per unit.     \$2.15@2.17½       Concent. Tank, 15 to 10% per unit.     \$2.00       Ground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit.     \$2.15 & 10c.       Unground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit.     \$2.00 & 10c.       Unground Tank, 0 and 20%, tou.     \$20.00       Unground Tank, 6 and 35%, tou.     \$14.00       Ground raw bone, per tou.     \$2.00       Ground steam bone, per ton.     \$18.00 | Rik<br>Sho<br>Pla<br>Am  |
| HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.  Hoofs, black, per ton   | Ho<br>O'.<br>Ita<br>Cer<br>Bo<br>Fra<br>Bla<br>Con<br>Be<br>Po |
| Choice prime steam   | Ve<br>Po   |
| Prime steam         62           Neutral         611.50           Compound         62           7.         7.  | PI   |
| STEARINES.   | Ho   |
| Oleo 12.75@13.00 Lard @113, Grease, W 54,00 63, Tallow 74,00 73, Grease, B 60 Grease, Y 54,00 64,  | Pl.<br>H.  |
| Lard Oil, axtra winter strained     78       Lard Oil, extra No. 1     52       Lard Oil, No. 1     48c       Lard Oil, No. 2     46c       Oleo Oil, extra     11½       Oleo Oil, No. 2     11       Neatsfoot Oil, pure     68c       Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1     68c  | Ch<br>Pl<br>Ro<br>Te<br>Ro<br>Sh<br>Ro                         |
| Packers' prime   | Be   |
| No. 2 554@554 Edible 754@754 City renderers' @634 CURING MATERIALS   | Fr<br>Ge<br>N  |
| Refined saltpeter  | WN   |
| Plantation, granulated.   6 4½   Yellow, clarified.   6 3%   8alt—   | N<br>N<br>N  |
| Michigan granulated, carlots, per ton. 2.25 Michigan granulated, carlots, per ton. 2.25 Casing salt, in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X. 1.25 COOPERAGE   | N<br>N<br>N  |
| Barrels  | E  |
| BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE<br>LIST  | E  |
| CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF  | 8  |
| 1 lb., 2 doz, to case \$1.40 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz, to case \$2.45 4 lb., 1 doz. to case \$4.85 6 lb., 1 doz. to case \$8.00 14 lb., ½ doz. to case \$1.7.75  EXTRACT OF BEEF Solid  | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1                          |
| Per dox.   Per dox.  |  |
| 8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box  | 1  |
| BARREL BEEF AND PORK   | ,  |
| Extra plate beef         \$15.50           Plate beef         14.50           Extra mess beef         11.00           Prime mess beef         11.50           Beef hams         Not quoted           Rump butts         11.00           Mess pork, repacked         17.00           Extra clear pork         23.50   |  |
| DRIED BEEF, PACKED Ham sets  |  |
| Outsides         12           Knuckles         12%           Reg. clods         10%           SMOKED MEATS, PACKED   |  |
| A. C. hams   |  |
| Shoulders         10           Picutes         9%           Breakfast bacon         16½  |  |
|  |  |

| =  |
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| 30<br>40   |
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| 436  |
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| 816  |
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| В  |
| ds.  |
| 8  |
| 1%   |
| 2¼<br>4¼<br>7¼<br>8¼<br>2<br>5<br>6  |
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| 1114   |
| 9  |
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| 8214   |
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| 4 614  |
| 8%<br>9<br>4%<br>3%  |
| 8%<br>8<br>4%<br>3%<br>5   |
| 8%<br>8%<br>3%<br>5  |
| 814<br>8 4 4<br>5 4<br>4 8<br>25 814   |
| 814<br>9<br>4%<br>314<br>5<br>4<br>4<br>8<br>25<br>814<br>4<br>8   |
| 814<br>9<br>4%<br>314<br>5<br>4<br>4<br>8<br>25<br>814<br>4<br>8   |
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| 8 4 4 8 8 25 8 4 8 8 11 14 2 14 4 6 16 6 16 6 16 6 16 6 16 6   |
| 8 4 4 8 8 25 8 11 14 4 8 8 11 14 4 8 8 11 14 4 1 8 1 1 1 1   |
| 8 4 4 8 8 25 8 4 4 8 8 11 14 2 14 4 6 6 10 8 10 9 11 4 5 6 6 10 9 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1  |
| 614<br>9<br>44<br>316<br>5<br>4<br>4<br>8<br>25<br>811<br>4<br>8<br>211<br>4<br>8<br>211<br>4<br>4<br>8<br>211<br>4<br>8<br>211<br>4<br>8<br>211<br>4<br>8<br>211<br>8<br>8<br>8<br>8<br>8<br>8<br>8<br>8<br>8<br>8<br>8<br>8<br>8   |
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|  |

| PORK  |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| Dressed Hogs  | @ 81/4                |
| Pork Loins  | 13<br>@ 814           |
| pare Ribs   | 634                   |
| Shoulders   | @ 71/4<br>@ 81/4      |
| renderioins  *Ovrk Loins.  spare Ribs.  Butts  shoulders  shoulders (skinned)  Trimmings  Prim* "Palis  | @ 814<br>@ 614<br>@ 4 |
| Frimmings   Figs' Tails   | G 4<br>G 214          |
| Leaf Lard   | @1014                 |
| Heads (rough)   | @ 414                 |
| Hocks   | @ 514                 |
| Cheek meat  | @ 31/2                |
| Backfat   | @10                   |
| Kidneys (per lb.)   | UE 2                  |
| Kidueys (per lb.). Pig's Feet (rough). Pig's Feet (cleaned). Brains (per lb.). Suouts and Ears. Tongues BUTCHERS' OFFAL   | @ 21/4<br>@ 8         |
| Brains (per lb.)  | @ 214                 |
| Shouts and Ears   | 90 914                |
| BUTCHERS' OFFAL   |                       |
|   | 4c.                   |
| Tailow Mixed Bone and Tailow  | 10%@11                |
| Calfskins, under 8 lbs  | c. each               |
|   | -                     |
| SOUTH WATER STREET  | 1                     |
| Turkeys: POULTRY DRY-PACKED.  |                       |
| Turkeys: DRX-PACKED.  Jersey and up-river, fancy  | @18                   |
| Jersey and up-river, fair to good15 Delaware and Maryland, fancy  | @16                   |
| Delaware and Maryland, fair to good 15  | @16<br>@17            |
| Ohio and Michigan, fair to good14   | @15                   |
| Other Western, fancy  | @16<br>@16            |
| Old   | 651479                |
| Common to fair12<br>Chickens:   |                       |
| State and Pennsylvania broilers, fancy. 18 State and Pennsylvania roasting, fancy State and Pennsylvania, fair to good 13 Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy 14 Other Western, fancy 13 Other Western, fair to good 12 | @20                   |
| State and Pennsylvania, fair to good13  | @15                   |
| Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy14   | @14%<br>4@14          |
| Other Western, fair to good   | @18                   |
|   |                       |
| Other Western, scalded, fancy   | %@13<br>@13           |
| Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy   | @12                   |
| LPIICER:  |                       |
| Maryland and other near-by, fancy16 Ohio and Michigan, fancy16  | @17                   |
| Other Western, fancy  | @15                   |
| Geese:<br>Maryland and other near-by, fancy13   |                       |
| Western, fancy12  | @13                   |
| Turkeys: ICED.<br>Spring, Western, dry-picked, fancy, select.16   | 0                     |
| Spring, Western, dry-picked, fancy, select.16<br>Spring, Western, dry-picked, average best.<br>Spring, Western, scalded, fancy, select<br>Spring, Western, scalded, average best                                      | @15%                  |
| Spring, Western, scalded, average best  | @1514                 |
| Spring, fair to good  | @15<br>@13            |
| Old, average best, per lb16   | @14 .                 |
| Old, average best, per lb   | @23                   |
| Spring, Philadelphia, roasters, per lb18  | @<br>@17              |
| Spring, Pennsylvania, broilers, fancy18   | @20                   |
| Spring, Pennsylvania, fancy roasting<br>Spring, Pennsylvania, mixed sizes16   | @16                   |
| Spring, Pennsylvania, poor  | 2 @13<br>@1314        |
|   | CHIA                  |
| Spring, other Western, scalded, av. best.<br>Spring, Southern and Southw'n, av. best.   | @13%                  |
| Spring, ordinary  | 1 @12                 |
| Fowls:<br>Western, dry-picked, average best   | @13                   |
| Western, scalded, average best<br>Southwestern  | @124                  |
| Western, ordinary   | 1 421179              |
| Old cocks, per lb   | 9%@10                 |
| Souther Western fanor per th  | 5 @16                 |
| Western, fair to good, per lb   | 1 @13                 |
| Squabs:<br>Prime, large, white, per dos\$2  |                       |
| Mixed, per doz  | 25@\$2.50             |
| Dark, per doxVEAL   | <b>@\$2.00</b>        |
| 50 to 60 lbs  | 6 6 7                 |
| 65 to 75 lbs  | 7 62 81/2             |
| 65 to 75 lbs  | 9 @10                 |
| PIPHEN  | 04 @25<br>6027        |
| Creams, extra   | 4841                  |
| EGGS  |                       |
| Various   | @24<br>18%@20%        |
|   |                       |
|   |                       |

JUTE OLOTH—for pressing tankage and blood FINE BURLAPS—for canvasing hams and bacon. BURLAPS and BAGS—for any purpose.

W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer & Importer 182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago,

| LIVE CATTLE  WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOV. 24.  Beeves. Cows. Calves. Sheep. Jersey City. 3,184 728 21,535 9,120 Sixtieth st. 2,602 86 3,760 19,220 13 Fortieth st 18,507 Weet Shore R.R. 3,000 62 580 Lehigh V. R.R. 2,063 B. & O. R.R. 119 3,277 Scattering 50 41 184  | Calves, country dressed, buttermilis   | Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle  |
|--|--|--|
| Jersey City.     3,184     728     21,535     9,120       Sixtieth st.     2,602     86     3,760     19,230     18       Fortieth st.      18,307      18,307       Wext Shore R.R.     3,063          Lehigh V. R.R.     2,063      3,277       B. & O. R.R.     119         Scattering     50     41     184  | Pigs 9 @9½<br>Hogs, heavy 8½@8%  | Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow  |
| Fortieth st  | Hogs, heavy 81/4@8%  | Hog, Amer., in tcs. or bbls., per lb, F.O.S., 42   |
| Lehigh V. R.R 2,083  |  | Hog, American, kegs, per lb., F. O. S 42   |
| Scattering 50 41 184   | Hogs, 180 lb   | Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y   |
|  | Hogs, 140 lb   | Beef, rounds, per lb   |
| Totals11,056 148 4,529 41,529 31,007<br>Totals last week 11,141 184 4,629 46,366 28,270  | DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS  | Beef, bungs, per lb  |
| WEEKLY EXPORTS TO NOV. 24.   | Spring lambs, choice   | Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y 59 Beef, middles, per lb 9 612   |
| Live Live Qrs. of  | Spring lambs, common to fair   | Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's 51/4 6 Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's 3   |
| cattle, sheep. beef.<br>  Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cymric  | Sheep, choice         @ 5½           Sheep, medium to good         @ 5   | SPICES   |
| forris Beef Co., Ss. Phila'n 180<br>wift Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic 2,150   | Sheep, culls   | Pepper, Sing., white   |
| wift Beef Co., Ss. Phila'n 271 1,264 2,500<br>Shamberg & Son, Ss. Cymric 350   | LIVE POULTRY   | Pepper, Sing., black   |
| chwarzschild & S., Ss. Phila'n 1,200<br>chwarzschild & S., Ss. Cymric 350  | Spring chickens, per lb  | Pepper, red, Zanzibar  |
| i. & S., Ss. Minneapolis 1,200<br>i. H. Hammond & Co., Ss.   | Roosters, old, per lb  | Allspice   |
| Philadelphian         2,000           udahy Packing Co., Ss. Cymrie         880  | Ducks, Southern & Southw'n, per pair 65@ 70<br>Gesse, Western, per pair 1.37@1.50  | Mace 42 45 SALTPETRE   |
| discellaneous, Ss. Pretoria 71 * 150 discellaneous, Ss. Korona 70  | Pigeons, live, per pair 15@ 20   | Crude  |
| D. G. Culver, Ss. Antilla 8 1270   | GAME.  | Refined—Granulated 44,044<br>Crystals 44,054   |
| Total exports  | Quail, per doz   | Powdered   |
| toston exports this week   | Partridges, frozen, per pair   | THE GLUE MARKET  |
| Ontreal exports this week 3,771 1,777 1,280 1,146 3,600  | Woodcock, per pair.       1.00@1.40         English snipe, per dozen.       2.00@2.50         Plover—Golden, per dozen.       2.75@3.00  | A extra  |
| o Liverpool  | Grass, per dozen   | 1  |
| o Bristol  | Red Head, per pair   | 11/4   |
| o Southampton  | Mallard, per pair  | 13/2   |
| Totals to all ports  | Rabbits, per pair 20@25  | 1%   |
| otals to all ports last week11,125 10,562 21,734 QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.  | PROVISIONS (Jobbing Trade.)  | 2 8  |
| lood to choice native steers\$5.50@\$6.00  | Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average   | GREEN CALFSKINS No. 1 calfskinsper lb15  |
| dedium to fair native steers.     4.50@ 5.40       cor to ordinary native steers.     3.75@ 4.40       exen and stags.     2.00@ 4.75  | Smoked hams, heavy   | No. 1 calfakins, buttermilk  |
| Rulls and dry cows   | California hams, smoked, heavy10 @10%<br>Smoked bacon, boneless  | No. 2 calfskins  |
|  | Smoked bacon (rib in)  | No. 2 calfskins, 12½-14 lbs.      piece 1.30         No. 1 grassers.      per lb13         No. 2 grassers.      per lb11   |
| LIVE CALVES.   | Smoked beef tongues, per lb  | No. 1 heavy kips, 18 ibs. and uppiece 1.00   |
| dve veal calves, a few selected, 100 lbs @9.25 dve veal calves, good to prime, lb., 160 lbs. @9.00   | Fresh pork loins, city         @12           Pickled bellies, heavy         @14           Fresh pork loins, Western         8 @12  | Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up   |
| LIVE HOGS  | BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS   | No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs  |
| logs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.)\$6.40@\$6.50   | Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100  | No. 2 grass kips   |
| logs, medium       \$6.40@       6.50         logs, light to medium       \$6.50@       6.60@  | bones, per 2,000 lbs\$55.00<br>Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100<br>bones, per 2,000 lbs  | Branded heavy kipspiece 1.16 Branded kipspiece .86   |
| Pigs   | Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs  | Branded skinsplece .54   |
| LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS   | Hoofs  | DRESSED POULTRY ICED.  |
| ambs, (selected (per 100 lbs.)\$6.00<br>ambs, good to choice   | BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES   | Turkeys—Nearby, spring, fancy  |
| ambs, common to fair   | Fresh beef tongue  | Western, spring, dry pkd., fancy15 @<br>Western, spring, dry pkd., av. grades14 @  |
| heep, medium to good   | Sweet breads, veal.         .25c. to 75c. a pair           Sweet breads, beef.         .15c. to 25c. a pair           Calves' liver.         .35c. to 50c. a piece   | Western, spring, scalded, fancy  |
| DRESSED BEEF   | Beef kidneys.  | Western, spring, fair to good  |
| CITY DRESSED.  | Livers, beef   | Chickens—Philadelphia, brollers, per lb.        21         @23           Philadelphia, roasters, per lb.        18         @           Philadelphia, mixed sizes        15         @17   |
| hoice native, light  | Tearts, beef   | Pennsylvania, fancy broilers   |
| WESTERN DRESSED.   | Tenderloins, beef  | Pennsylvania, fair to good   |
| Choice native, light 81/20 9   | BUTCHERS' FAT  | Western, dry pkd., av. best  |
| valve, do. to fair   | Ordinary shop fat  | Western, scalded, av. best   |
| Naive, do. to fair   | ALTER MAN DESTRUCTION OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER O | Fowls-West'n, dry pkd., av. best @13   |
| Choice Western, heavy.       7½@ 8         Choice Western, light.       6 @ 7         Common to fair, Texan.       5 @ 6         Good to choice helfers.       7½@ 7½  | Shop bones, per cwt50  |  |
| Choice Western, heavy     746 8       Choice Western, light     6 8       Common to fair, Texan     5 6 6       Good to choice helfers     746 74       Common to fair helfers     556 66       Common to fair helfers     556 64       Common to fair helfers     540 64       Choice cows     640 64       Common to fair helfers     650 64 <t< td=""><td>PICKLED SHEEPSKINS</td><td>Southwestern, av. best</td></t<> | PICKLED SHEEPSKINS   | Southwestern, av. best   |
| Choice Western, heavy   746 8  | PICKLED SHEEPSKINS           XXX sheep, per dozen  | Southwestern, av. best.         @12%           Western, poor to fair.         11 @12           Old roosters, per lb.         9½@10           Spring ducks, nearby, fancy,         16 @17 |
| Tholee Western, heavy   746 8  | PICKLED SHEEPSKINS           XXX sheep, per dosen.         \$5.50           XX sheep, per dosen.         4.25           X sheep, per dosen.         3.624           Blind Riby sheep.         3.50   | Southwestern, nv. best.  |
| Choice Western, heavy   746 8  | PICKLED SHEEPSKINS           XXX sheep, per dosen.         \$5.50           XX sheep, per dosen.         4.25           X sheep, per dosen.         3.62½           Blind Riby sheep.         3.50           Sheep, ribby.         3.00           XX lambs, per doses.         4.37½   | Southwestern, av. best.   G.124  |
| Naive, do. to fair. 7 @ 8½ Choice Western, heavy 7½@ 8 6 Choice Western, light 6 @ 7 Common to fair, Texan. 5 @ 6 Good to choice heifers. 7½@ 7½ Common to fair heifers 5½@ 6½ Conce cows. 6½@ 6½ Common to fair cows. 5 @ 6 Good to choice oxen and stags 5 @ 6 Good to choice oxen and stags 5 @ 6 Fleshy Bologna bulls. 5 @ 6  DRESSED CALVES  Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb. @15 Veals, good to choice, per lb. 14 @144½  | PICKLED SHEEPSKINS           XXX sheep, per dosen.         \$5.50           XX sheep, per dosen.         4.25           X sheep, per dosen.         3.62½           Blind Riby sheep.         3.50           Sheep, ribby.         3.00  | Southwestern, nv. best.   @12%   |



FOR DRYING TANKAGE, BLOOD, BONES AND ALL FERTILIZERS

The F. D. CUMMER & SON CO., CLEVELAND, O., The Arcade

### FERTILIZER MARKETS.

| B   | ASIS, | NEW   | YORK | DELI | VERY.  |
|-----|-------|-------|------|------|--------|
| 200 | -     | m har |      |      | #10 00 |

| BASIS, NEW YORK DELIV                     | BRX.   |           |
|---|--------|-----------|
| Bone meal, steamed, per tou               | 19.00  | @20.00    |
| Bone meal, raw, per ton                   | 22.50  | @23.50    |
| Nitrate of soda                           | 1.90   | @ 2.00    |
|   | 13.50  | @13.75    |
| Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent.       | 10.00  | G.10.10   |
| ammonia                                   | 2.35   | @ 2.45    |
| ammonia                                   | 2.00   | W A. 10   |
| Dried blood, West, high grade, fine       |        |           |
| ground, c. f., N. Y                       | 2.50   | @ 2.521/4 |
| Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. c. b.         |        |           |
| Chicago                                   | 20.00  | @20.50    |
| Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.         |        |           |
|   | 17.00  | @17.50    |
| Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b.         |        | -         |
|   | 15.00  | @15.50    |
| Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b.         |        |           |
|   | 14.00  | @15.00    |
| Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.       | 7.00   | @ 7.50    |
| Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia       | 1.00   | G 1.00    |
|   | 26.00  | @27.00    |
|   | 20.00  | (421.00   |
| Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia,         |        |           |
|   | 14.00  | @15.00    |
| Azotine, per unit, del. New York          | 2.40   | @ 2.421/4 |
| Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment,       |        |           |
| per 100 lbs                               | 2.95   | @ 3.00    |
| Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.,       |        |           |
| spot                                      | 3.10   | @ 3.20    |
| Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.       | 2.90   | @ 3.00    |
| So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground,      |        | -         |
| per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.      | 6.50   | @ 7.75    |
| So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried,     |        |           |
| f . o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.    | 8.90   | @ 4.00    |
| The same, dried                           | 4.25   |           |
|   |        |           |
| POTASHES, ACCORDING TO Q                  |        |           |
| Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs           | \$8.95 | 9.50      |
| Kainit, ex-store, in bulk                 | 9,60   | @10.65    |
| Kieserit, future shipments                | 7.00   | @ 7.25    |
| Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store        | 1.88   | @ 1.95    |
| Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future ship-    |        |           |
| ment                                      | 1.80   | @ 1.90    |
| Double manure salt (48@49 p. c., less     | 9      | 9 2.00    |
| than 21/2 p. c. chloride), to arrive,     |        |           |
| per lb. (basis 48 p. c.)                  | 1.00   | @ 1.12    |
| Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90      | 2.00   | db 1.12   |
| p. c.)                                    | 9.00   |           |
| Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P. | 2.08   |           |
| of wint, 24 to so p. c., per unit, s. P.  | .39    | @ -40     |
|   |        |           |

### CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUP. PLIES

74 p. c. caustic soda at 2c. for 60 p. c. 76 p. c. caustic soda at 2.10c. for 60 p. c.

60 p. c. caustic soda at 2.15 per 100 lbs.

98 p. c. powdered caustic soda at 3½c. lb.

58 p. c. pure alicali at 1c. for 48 p. c.

48 p. c. carbonate soda ash at 1½c. lb.

88 p. c. caustic soda at 1.90 per 100 lbs.

Borax at 8c. lb.

Talc at 1½c. to 1½c. lb.

Palm oil in casks at 5½c. to 5¾c. Bbls., 6c.

Green olive oil at 5yc. to 58c. gallon.

Vellow olive oil at 5yc. to 58c. gallon.

Olive oil foots at 6c. lb.

Cechin cocoanut oil at 8c. lb.

Ceylon cocoanut oil at 8c. lb.

Cottonseed oil at 36c. to 36c. gallon.

Rosin—M., \$3.50; N., \$4.15; W. G., \$4.35; W.

W., \$4.50 per 280 lbs.

| OCEA                          | M PKEI                 | SHT     |                      |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------|----------------------|
|                               | Liverpool.<br>Per ton. |         | Hamburg.<br>Per 100. |
| Canned meats                  | 10/                    | 15/     | 14e.                 |
| Oil cake                      | . 7/                   | 7/      | 12c.                 |
| Bacon                         | 10/                    | 15/     | 14c.                 |
| Lard, tierces                 | . 10/                  | 15/     | 14c.                 |
| Cheese                        | 17/6                   | 25/     | 2 M                  |
| Butter                        | 20/                    | 30/     | 2 M                  |
| Tallow                        | 10/                    | 15/     | 14c.                 |
| Beef, per tierce              | 2/                     | 3/      | 14c.                 |
| Pork, per bbl                 | 1/6                    | 2/      | 14c.                 |
| Direct port United            | Kingdom                |         |                      |
| steamer berth terms, 1/101/2. | Nov., 1/4              | 6. Cork | for orders,          |

### The Best Paper Clip Made.

Firm in its grip. Attractive. Halds papers up to a quarter-inch thick.



Far better than pins. The handiest timesaver possible for those who wish to keep papers gether.

### " THE NIAGARA CLIP" Sample Box \*\*?. Postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 123 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y

# PRIVATE TELEPHONE SYSTEM

WHAT THE USER HAS TO SAY

Decatur, Ill., U. S. A., July 10, 1902. Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:-Your letter of the 8th inst., asking us for our opinion in regard to your switchboard, which you installed for us some time ago, received.

We are more than pleased with the system and the results obtained for same. The board we have is a 200-line capacity and has 40 telephones installed, a part of same coming in on a lead cable over a distance of about 1 1-2 miles. Most of the telephones are installed in different parts of the factory, quite a number being in adjoining buildings.

When first approached on the subject of installing a private system, we thought that it would be quite beneficial, but we now find that it would be impossible to get along without it. We are particularly well pleased with the method of calling the operator, and also the ease with which the switchboard is operated. We can highly the ease with which the switchboard is operated. recommend same to any one in need of a telephone system, and it is almost impossible to say too much in its favor.

Yours very truly,

H. MUELLER MFG. CO., O. B. Mueller.

VELLOGG SWITCHBOARD & SUPPLY CO. OHICAGO, ILL. ADDRESS DEPT. P. B. S. FOR PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS.

# AT TA From a Purely Business Standpoint

the system of Mechanical Draft should appeal to every live business man who maintains any sort of Power Supply Plant requiring the consumption of fuel. The

### "A B C" System of Mechanical Draft

is the solution of correct and saving boiler service. It is not only less expensive in its initial cost than the old fashioned chimney or stack, but saves in the quality and quantity of fuel required. Send for Catalogue.

### AMERICAN BLOWER CO.,

Detroit, Mich.

CHICAGO

LONDON

### GENERAL MARKETS

### OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

Oleo oil during the past week has been in the same old rut, very little business done and no change in price. The heavy domestic consumption has helped to maintain prices, and as exports are not liable to be any heavier for the near future, lower figures cannot be looked for.

Butter oil is in fair demand, especially for choice grades, which are hard to get, as crude oil is of poor quality and only suitable for making the lower grades of refined.

### -0-LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Nov. 28.—Beef-Extra mess, 115s. Pork-Prime mess, Western, 95s. Hams-Short cut, 55s 6d. Bacon-Cumberland cut, 51s; short rib, 57s; long clear middles, light, 57s 6d.; long middles, heavy, 56s. 6d.; short clear, 58s.; clear bellies, 65s. 6d.; shoulders, 11 to 13 lbs, 50s. Lard-Prime Western, in tirces, 60s.; American refined, in pails, 60s. Cheese-American finest white, 59s.; American finest colored, 59s. Tallow-Prime city, 34s. 3d. Turpentine-Spirits, 39s. 6d.; rosin, common, 4s. 41/2d. Petroleum-Refined (London), 59-16d.. Linseed oil (London), 22s. 101/2d.

### LARD IN NEW YORK

Western Steam, 11.00. City Steam, 10.30@10.60. Refined, Continent, 11.25. Refined, South America, tcs., 11.75. Refined, South America, kegs, 13.00. Compound, 7.621/2@7.75.

### HOG MARKET, NOV. 28

CHICAGO-Receipts, 30,000; steady, 5c up, \$5.65@\$6.40.

KANSAS CITY-Receipts, 8,000; strong: \$6.00@\$6.15.

OMAHA-Receipts, 5,500; shade up; \$5.95 @\$6.10.

ST. LOUIS-Receipts (2 days) 10,000; steady; \$5.85@6.35. INDIANAPOLIS-Receipts, 8,000; active;

\$5.90@\$6.50. CLEVELAND—Receipts, 40 cars; active;

higher; \$6.10@6.35. EAST BUFFALO—Receipts, 25 cars; active; \$6.20@\$6.50.

### MEAT SEIZURES

Beef, 5,855 lbs.; veal, 2,289 lbs.; mutton, 1,440 lbs.; poultry, 4,600 lbs.; pork, 2,375 lbs. -

| RECEIPTS    | , AI CI   | CHIKES  | •      |
|-------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| SATURDA     | Y, NOVEM  | BER 22. |        |
|             | Cattle.   | Hogs.   | Sheep. |
| Chicago     | 200       | 18,000  | 2,000  |
| Kansas City | 500       | 3,000   |        |
| South Omaha | 1,000     | 5,500   | 1,000  |
| St. Louis   | 2,000     | 1,500   | 300    |
| MONI        | DAY, NOV. | 24.     |        |
| Chicago     | 23,000    | 35,000  | 38,000 |
| Kansas City | 12,000    | 5,000   | 7,000  |
| South Omaha | 6,500     | 5,500   | 550    |
| St. Louis   | 3,000     | 4,500   | 1,200  |
| WEDNE       | SDAY, NO  | V. 26.  |        |
| Chicago     | 12,600    | 37,000  | 25,000 |
| Kansas City | 8,000     | 8,000   | 5,000  |
| South Omaha | 3,100     | 7,200   | 8,000  |
| St. Louis   | 4,000     | 4,000   | 500    |
| FRID        | AY, NOV.  | 21.     |        |

|      |       |  | , | 8 | н | 9 | u | , | а | ķ. | ĸ, | 0 | Ā | 7 | ٩ | , | V. 21.  |        |        |
|------|-------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---------|--------|--------|
|      |       |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |   |   |   |   |   | Cattle. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
| cago |       |  | ٠ |   |   | ۰ |   |   |   |    |    |   |   |   |   |   | 115,000 | 30,000 | 18,000 |
|      | City. |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |         | 7,000  | 4,000  |
|      | mabs  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |         | 6,500  | 6,000  |
| Lon  |       |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |   |   |   |   |   | 5.000   | 5.000  | 206    |

# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

### MARKET CLASSES AND GRADES OF CATTLE

Shipping Steers

The bulk of the shipping steers are made up of the medium and good grades of cattle ranging in weight from 1,150 to 1,600 pounds although buyers for the castern trade are although buyers for the eastern trade are always on the market for choice and prime steers; those from Boston giving the preference in their purchases to the heavier consignments, that is, steers weighing from 1,500 to 1,600 pounds. Steers of such weight possesising high quality and finish are eagerly sought by shippers and command "good strong prices," unless in too liberal supply, as sometimes happens during seasons when corn and other food-stuffs are cheap. Not a very large number of such steers is wanted, as eastern buyers do not buy large numbers of as eastern buyers do not buy large numbers of cattle as compared with local packers;

city in the world, unless possibly it is London, that uses so many prime steers as New York. The extreme weights for shipping steers are from 1,000 to 1,700 pounds. The bulk, which include steers of the most desirable weight, are between 1,200 to 1,450.

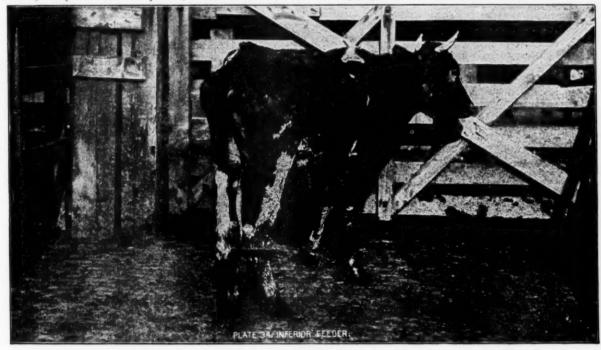
### Dressed Beef Cattle

The grade of cattle used for dressed beef by the Chicago packers are so various that it is difficult to select those which could be said to fairly represent the types most in de-mand. It is true that there is a wider range in weight, quality, and condition, among cat-tle bought for Chicago slaughter than among those purchased for shipping or for export.

The export grades are confined within the most narrow limits both as to quality, con-

clean up the "stocker alleys," buying anything, as they say "that has any kill to it." The extreme range of weight in steers purchased for dressed beef would be from 800 pounds for good corn-fed yearlings to 1,700 pound steers of all grades. The bulk are wanted between 1,200 and 1,400 pounds of the medium, good and choice grades. medium, good, and choice grades.

It will be observed that in the general classification, no maximum weight is given above 1,600 pounds. Comparatively speak-ing but few lots of cattle reach the market exceeding this weight; hardly enough to warrant making the maximum weight in every instance 1,700 pounds. Then again since there is nothing to be gained in making a steer weigh 1,700 pounds unless possibly some steers cannot be finished short of that weight, and even then a feeder must be very fortun-ately situated indeed if he can make a profit from the feeding of steers that cannot be finished short of that weight, there is abundant reason for failing to recognize the existence of such cattle. The sooner breeders and ence of such cattle. The sooner breeders and feeders fully appreciate these facts the better for their financial interests.



INFERIOR FEEDERS. (Courtesy University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.)

hence, too liberal a supply when food is cheap is a frequent occurrence. When such a con-dition exists, prices for good to choice heavy shipping steers are no better and sometimes snipping steers are no better and sometimes a little less than for prime steers of the lighter, handy-weight grades, say from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. The demand for this class of cattle is more constant and steady than the supply. Under normal conditions as to market and price of food stuffs there is a steady demand for this class of cattle at a strong price. Naturally enough the packers need some heavy carcasses, but they are seldom obliged to make any special effort to buy them as they secure a sufficient supply from the lighter weight lots which they purchase. Boston is the best buyer on the Chicago market for heavy steers, taking from ten to fifteen loads per week. These heavy weight cattle are not the only ones taken by the shippers as they buy cattle ranging in weight from 1,150 to 1,500 pounds of the medium, good, choice, and the prime grades of steers. There is a limited demand the year round for prime 1,200 to 1,300 pound cattle for the high class New York trade, and it may be said there is no trade more discriminating as to quality and condition, nor any more willing to pay good strong prices for fat cat-tle that meet its requirements. There is no

and weight. Shipping steers vary dition, and weight. Shipping steers vary more than export steers, but much less than the cattle bought by packers. In the shipping class we find a much wider range of weight, quality, and condition than in export cattle, yet the variations are not so great as among beef cattle bought by Chicago packers. While perhaps no trade demands a better grade of cattle than packers, it is equally true that no trade can use so adequally true that no trade can use so advantageously the medium and poorer grades. vantageously the medium and poorer grades. Generally speaking, packers will buy anything in the line of cattle when there exists a proper relation between the price per pound live weight and their killing qualities. It is an open question whether packers or eastern buyers are more discriminating as to white and condition when both are on the eastern buyers are more discriminating as to quality and condition when both are on the market for prime bullocks. Packers have a steady demand throughout the year for the best grades of fat cattle to supply high class local and out of town trade, while the demand for cheap beef from the mining and lumber camps requires them to make extensive purchases of the cheaper grades of cattle. For the export dressed beef trade packers buy well fatted steers of the good grade ranging in weight from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. When cattle are in light supply and packers are short of the poorer grades they

The best way to become familiar with the various grades of cattle and their selling qualities is for the feeder to follow his shipqualities is for the feeder to follow his shipments to the market where the value of his cattle will soon be known. One should first study the characteristics of the prime steer, a thorough understanding of which will furnish the best standard for comparison and study of the grades lower in quality and condition. The description of the characteristics of the prime steer given elsewhere in this bulletin will be found helpful in this study, and it should be borne in mind at all times that this description will answer for export, shipping, and dressed beef steers of the prime grade.

### A HUSTLER TO THE MINUTE

T. F. Starkey, manager for Armour & Co. at Rochester, N. Y., has been with the company for ten years—seven and a half years at Lockport and two and a half years at Rochester. Mr. Starkey, though youthful in appearance, is one of the "cracker jack" salesmen, and understands his business thoroughly. As a hustler he would take a prize, as he has never known an idle moment. He's on the jump continuously, and no detail, however small, escapes him. The services of such men are always appreciated by the firm.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Joseph Palewicz, the Shenandoah, Pa., butcher, who was tried last week for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Joseph Beddall on July 31 last has been acquitted of the charge. The verdict of the jury was cheered.

It is found that \$25,000, instead of \$10,000, capital will be needed for the proposed Butchers' Connecticut Fat Rendering and Fertilizing Co., to be located at New Haven.

The West Side citizens of Dayton, O., wish a market on their side of the city. The other is too far away.

Last week Swift & Company acquired the abattoir property of George A. Sawyer in Watertown, Mass.

Chilson & Brownell are building a new slaughtering plant at Le Roy, N. Y. It re-places the one recently burned.

Lilley, of Connecticut, and Burk, of Phila-delphia, are two prominent meat men elected to Congress this month. Mr. Burk is now a Congressman. Mr. Lilley is a new man.

### AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The Butchers' Union, of Waterbury, Conn., wish full holidays, and are going in for that boon. The meeting in January will develop a red-hot campaign.

The Retail Butchers' Protective Associa-tion of San Francisco, Cal., has resolved that no retail butcher, if a member of the association, would be allowed to do business with any wholesaler who is interested in family trade. This move is expected to checkmate any action of the wholesalers whereby the retail market can be cornered.

Retail grocers, butchers and bakers of St. Joseph, Mo., have merged. They have all joined one common association "for mutual interest and protection." The grocers formed the original organization, which two months ago took in the butchers. which about body is known as the Grocers' and Butchers' Association. The merged body will now affiliate with the Retail Merchants' Association of Missouri.

The Poultry Association closed its big show at Johnstown, N. Y., with a sumptuous banquet and a good time generally. everybody went home in a good humor.

The National Retail Butchers' and Meat Dealers' Association is sending out letters to all of its associated membership in reference to the proposed establishment of slaughter-houses throughout the North and West by the National Retail Butchers' Asociation.

It is the purpose of this association to enlist as many as possible of the members of the organization in the undertaking and to form an independent company similar in organization to the great packing companies now in

### MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

Joseph Yohe's meat market at Monongahela, Pa., was burned last week in a \$125,000

conflagration.

A fire at Charles Youngerman's butcher premises, at 1409 East Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind., did some damage to his smoke house

A lis pendens has been filed with the town A his pendens has been filed with the town clerk by Attorneys Asher & Strouse, acting for the wholesalers, Stoddard, Gilbert & Co., F. C. Bushnell & Co., the Hoyt Beef and Produce Company and L. C. Bates & Co., showing that a petition had been brought to the United States Court to have Horney I. United States Court to have Herman L. Smith, the former Broadway grocer, ad-

### BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

Charles A. Carpenter, the esteemed wholesale meat man of Providence, R. I., is dead of heart failure, aged 51 years. Walter C. Gibbs, of the Provision Clerks'

Association at New Bedford, Mass., died there a few days ago.

### NEW SHOPS.

W. H. Lane, of Sherman Heights, Tenn.,

opened his meat market there last week.

H. M. Wright has added a meat department to his store in Alton Park, Tenn.

Ira Tillotson is opening a meat market in

F. H. Kemp has opened a meat market in Middle Grove, N. Y. The Howard Store, at Clarendon, Pa., is

being fitted up for a meat market. A. Bartlett is about to open a market

in Utica, N. Y. Perry Whitacre is now in his new meat

Perry Whitacre is now in his new meastore at Newgarden, O.

Martin Miller opened a new market at 228

Bighth street, Cairo, Ill., last week.

John Schaefer, the Sank Rapids, Minn., butcher, will open a market in East St. Cloud.

Louis Rommel's new market at 15 Broadway, Rochester, Minn., is now open.

### BUSINESS CHANGES

Mrs. Goff has purchased the Davis meat market at 1106 Franklin street, Tampa, Fla. Steiner Bros. & Co. have sold their Bing-hamton, N. Y., shop to Frank Jones, of Jer-sey City, N. J.

George Geist has temporarily closed his butcher shop at Roton Hill, South Norwalk,

butcher shop, at Roton Hill, South Norwalk, Conn., because of bad health.

A. Piche, of Thief River Falls, has just bought the City Meat Market of Noel & Lizee, at Red Lake Falls, Minn.

H. A. Walker has bought out the retail meat market of A. L. Wareham, at Apollo, Pa., and will take charge on Monday, Dec. 1st. Mr. Walker was formerly in the same business at Apollo. business at Apollo.

### WIFE MAY RECOVER LOANED MONEY.

In the chancery suit of the Union Beef Company vs. Irma G. Hummer, Lewis A. Hummer and Charles M. Hummer, tried beforefore Vice-Cchancellor Emery last week, the court intimated that Mrs. Hummer was entitled to be paid what money she had loaned to her husband before the judgment radiies the Union Reef Company. ed to her husband before the judgment creditor, the Union Beef Company, could re-cover anything and that Charles Hummer's deed, which it was sought to set aside, should stand. Mrs. Hummer made a proposition before the suit was commenced to the complainant, the Union Beef Company, offering to deed the property if they would pay her the amount she had loaned her husband. This they would be had been set the company. they refused to do, but the court holds she is entitled to receive it.

### BUSINESS RECORD

GEORGIA .- T. B. Kendrick, Calhoun, meat market; sold out.

ILLINOIS.-James Teele & Wife, Centralia, meats; chattel mortgage.

MAINE.—G. F. & I. J. Mansfield, Jonesport; smoked fish; I. J. Mansfield dead.—A. Atwood & Son, Lewiston; prov.; assigned.—Alvah C. McKown, Boothbay Harbor; fish market; et al.; sold R. E., \$600.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Nathan S. Lippin, Malden, prov.; sold out to Wm. L. Perry.—H. F. Stickney, West Springfield, meats, etc.; sold out.—Hattie A. Chick, Boston, prov., etc.; wife of George W.; filed certificate.—Alfred F. Lake, Fall River, prov.; sold R. E.; amount not given.—Charles B. Worcester, Hull prov. etc. position in benkrunter. Hull, prov., etc.; petition in bankruptcy.— Antonia De Conza, Worcester, retail meats; discharged chattel mortgage \$400.

MICHIGAN.—Weeks Bros., Richmond, meat market; succeeded by Phillips & Son.—R. Watson, Coldwater, meat; deed \$2,500 discontinued.

MONTANA.—Ornstein Bros., Butte, meat; M. L. Ornstein individually; deed \$18,250. NEBRASKA.—Sawyer & Waddie, York,

meats; discontinued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—John C. Ames, Berlin, fish; Barteau, W. E., continues.
NEW JERSEY.—A. C. Claypool, Trenton,

meats; out of business.

NEW YORK STATE,-William M. Akley, Hempstead, butcher; out of business.—
Coleman Bros., Troy, meat; succeeded by
Thomas D. Coleman.

OHIO.—C. S. Kenath, Napoleon, meat; chattel mortgage \$271.

PENNSYLVANIA .- B. J. Dyke, Centralia, meat; judgment \$400.

RHODE ISLAND.—B. F. Gardner, Jamestown, meats; succeeded by J. D. Carter.—Paqueta & Fortin, Woonsocket, meat, etc.; succeeded by Napoleon D. Abell.

washington.—Ewert & Co., Palouse, meat; diss.; H. Behrens cont. here.
WISCONSIN.—Nicholas Gehl, Kenasha, meat; R. E. mortgage \$1,300.——C. A. Emerson, Milton, meat; R. E. mortgage \$1,000.

—F. C. Gross & Bros. Co., Milwaukee, meats, etc.; R. E. mortgage \$25,000.——Ed. Schmidt, Milwaukee, meat; judgment \$167.

### NEW KIND OF DUCK

Lady-Are you quite sure that was a can-

vas-back duck you sent me yesterday?

Dealer—Certainly, ma'am. What made you think it wasn't?

Lady—Oh nothing—only I thought you might possibly have made a mistake and sent me a leather back instead.



